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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,333—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Third do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

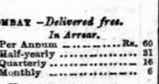
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. RADNORSHIRE, 1,310 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander —— as above, on THURSDAY, the 16th October 1878.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 17th October 1878, and on MONDAY, the 21st idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Radnorshire.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 2/6 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Beypore, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Calingapatam, Ganjam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

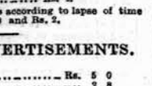
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

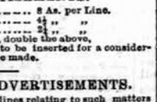


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "MAHRATTA" 742 Tons 130 H. P., Commander W. Britten, on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

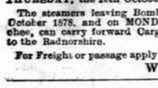
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on the 7th October 1878, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. Britten will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	380	240	90	
Port Said	380	240	140	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	650	340	140	

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

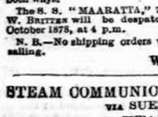
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,

WILL sail about the 5th October for LIVERPOOL direct.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. Raschun, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 121
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug age.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL.

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(e) MALWA	2933	450	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2909	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(e) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	28th do.
(e) HINDOSTAN	3113	640	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suezto Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 2nd October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Hall	15th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 2nd October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October.
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 2nd October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

An invoice of color boxes and slate and lead pencils, and 50 reams native books or chopra papers, and about 50 reams toned and white printing papers.

An invoice of glassware comprising tankard jugs, honey and cover-green hock glasses, plain ice champagne glasses, wine, claret, celery fly and custard glasses, pint decanters, octagon tumblers and ale glasses.

AUCTION SALE of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 light hanging argand lustres, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 18 light chandeliers, 5 and 6 light cut lustres, wall sr and lamps and bracket, hanging globe lamps, large ice pail glasses in gilt frames, edge and plain cut glassware, plated and porcelain wares, blackwood furniture, &c., at Marine Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd Floor of their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the Goods described above, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons, several varieties of very fine-named standard roses, aranacaria, aralia, scalopha, caladiums, compositillas, dracenas, palms, pelyrea, alocasia, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon, &c., &c., the property of J. A. Cassels, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock in trade consisting of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 20 light chandeliers, 2, 4, and 8 light hanging argand in-tres by Nash, 1, a nd 2, light wall lamps by Nash, 1, 2, and 3 light wall brackets hanging globe lamps by Bishop, 4, 5, 6, and 12 light candelabra and candlesticks, wine and water glasses, light tumblers, wall papers &c., &c., at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building.

Under and by instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Khoja Mahomed Jaitha, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p. m., the whole of the valuable stock in trade of the above named deceased.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1878.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I G Dockyard on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and the day following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boat, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Boilers Iron, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st October 1878.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50 ..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24 ..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET as authorized by the War Office, best quality, covered with white doe and lined with silk, complete with gilt spike and chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HAVING THE

LARGEST MANUFACTORIES in the WORLD,

With every facility for a production of

8,000 MACHINES PER WEEK,

Have determined to give the Public the full benefit of their enormous manufacturing facilities.

This large Reduction in their Prices, and their exceptionally easy terms of payment, by instalments to approved buyers,

will enable Everyone now to become possessed of one of these

UNEQUALLED SEWING MACHINES,

Price from Rs. 60.

Catalogues and lessons free.

No Home need now be without one of these Popular Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MR. WILLIAM COOK,
THE CHAMPION,
WILL PLAY
MR. S. W. STANLEY
AT
TEMPLE BAR
THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5TH,

A GAME OF 1,000 UP,

Mr. Stanley receiving 1800 points, and 5 games of Pyramids, Mr. Stanley receiving 1 ball in each game.

Play to commence at 9 o'clock.

The accommodation for seating is arranged in such a manner as to give every comfort to the audience, and a full view of the Table, and extra Punkahs are fitted up.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Numbered and Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	,, 2
Gallery Seats	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co. and at TEMPLE BAR.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

FOR SALE,

At wholesale prices,

PRINTING PAPER GLAZED AND UNGLAZED.

Single and Double Demy, Royal. } Various Weights.
Double Super Royal.

Machine and Handmade Foolscap, Account Book Papers, Blottings, assorted colors,

And other articles of Stationery too numerous to be described. For samples and particulars as to prices apply to

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

ARNOLD BURROWS COLLETT, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the ESTATE of ARNOLD BURROWS COLLETT, European Inhabitant, Coach Builder, who resided at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased, who died at Girgaum aforesaid on the 21st day of August 1878, and PROBATE of whose LAST WILL and TESTAMENT was GRANTED on the 30th day of September 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to MARY COLLETT, widow of the said deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of May 1879 to send to the said Executrix at Girgaum, Bombay, or to the undersigned, as her Attorneys, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. And after the expiration of such time the said Executrix will DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she, the said Executrix, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executrix or to the undersigned as her Attorneys.

—Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th day of October 1878.

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted

DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not wait in impatient intimidation as the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0	to 12 8
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	10 8	to 18 0
Do. all electro-plate	30 0	to 56 0
Do oak and electro-plate	20 0	to 35 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ices, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PRICKLY HEAT! PRICKLY HEAT!

SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF

THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION

ARE

TREACHER'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

AND

FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS

Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1 0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1 0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	2 0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0 10
M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per bar	1 6

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Patroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

HOME and other Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange, and by Telegram if required.

Present Demand Rate, 1s. 7d.

The Draf posted direct if preferred.

Government Currency Notes of any Circle received from Constituents at their full value.

Current Accounts opened, and interest allowed on Fixed Deposits at liberal rates.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Bombay or London Stock Exchange (London Daily Stock and Share List, AUTHORIZED EDITION, filed for reference).

W. W. & Co. will furnish their Constituents with sound information and advice as to the present position and prospects of any Investment.

Passengers met on their arrival in England and Bombay, and their Baggage cleared.

Passages by Steamers and Ships secured free of commission.

Passports, Sovereigns, and other Requisites procured.

Goods, Stores, Wines, &c., supplied from Stocks here or from England, which can be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c., as desired.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Commanding Officers supplied with all Regimental requirements; Boots, Blankets, Socks, Waterproof Sheets, Forage Caps, Troopers' Saddlery, &c., according to pattern desired; or muster patterns, which are on hand, will be sent to any part of India.

Executive Engineers, Contractors, and others, supplied with Timber in log, or cut to order, Lowmoor and other Iron Bars, Sheets (Corrugated and Plain), Pickaxes, Powras, Hammers, Nails, Tools, Pumps, and requirements generally. Sample or small orders executed and despatched to any address.

Agents for Alex. Henry, Tolly, Murcott, Ruby, and Douglas's Rifles and Guns, which are obtainable through the undersigned.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MILL MANAGER by a Parsee gentleman who has had 24 years' experience in the trade. Address E. D., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Captain in a British Regiment, an EXCHANGE into the Staff Corps of either of the three Presidencies. Apply stating terms to "STAFF CORPS," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

GOLF.—MORNING HANDICAP CUP.—Play days, TUESDAYS at 6-30 a.m. Entrance, Rupees Five. RICHARD ROBERTS.

THE Byculla Billiard Room, the largest and best ventilated room in Bombay, new cloth and cushions on all four tables. Patronage solicited. JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE CALICO BALL.—SPECIAL RATES—Photographs in Ball Costume, taken by P. VUCCINO & Co.; per dozen Cartes Rs. 10, and Rs. 18 for Cabinets.

FOR SALE, a splendid Grey ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness. Also a good English Buggy by Kesterton. Apply to A. B., at this office

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, with a BILLIARD TABLE, to be DISPOSED of. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information for travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, &c., als. ICE WAFERS at PEARSE'S, 34, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz Quarts, Rs. 15-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 31.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 16-8.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE just received and opened their COLD SEASON STOCK, and each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest and best GOODS obtainable from the Home Markets.

In the **Tailoring Department** New FANCY COATINGS, new ANGOLA TROUSERINGS and SUITINGS.

In the **Shirt Department** New Prints, new OXFORD CLOTHS, new WOVE FLANNELS, &c.

In the **Hat Department** New FELT HATS of superior quality and lightness in all the reliable colours.

In the **Hosiery Department** New Fancy Cotton, Angola, and Knit half Hose.

In the **Fancy Department** a splendid assortment of the Newest Fancy Ties in all shapes.

A. & L. politely invite an inspection of the above.

THE TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW.

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch ..... at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch ..... at ,, 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch ..... at ,, 60
(Extra large size.)

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employés, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to be run kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HOTELS.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL,
(LATE STAR AND GARTER.)
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the coolest part of the Fort, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station, and within five minutes' drive of the principal offices. It has been newly decorated and furnished, and is under European Management.

Boarders, per month	Rs. 100
,, by the day	,, 4
Dinner	,, 2
Tiffin	,, 1

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS.

Tram Cars pass in front of the Hotel.

Rooms can be engaged by letter or telegram.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

HOUSES TO LET.

THIRTY-TWO BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rents from Rs. 300 down to Rs. 40. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.—THREE BUNGALOWS for Rs. 250, 200, and 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.—ONE FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Cumballa Hill, one unfurnished Bungalow at Breach, one furnished Bungalow from 1st January next, MALABAR HILL.—One Furnished BUNGALOW. For rents and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MARINE LINES.—ONE FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Rs. 150, from 18th October 1878. Rent Rs. 150.

Another furnished BUNGALOW for s. 150, with immediate possession.

One unfurnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines for Rs. 100, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TOP FLOOR in Hornby Row, facing the Sea opposite to the General Post Office. Rent Rs. 75.

Also four other Residences in Fort. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

COLABA CASTLE, in Middle Colaba, from January next. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES in Grant Buildings cheap. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Ballarsque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Do. do	,, 17	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,, 18	per doz Qts.
Do. do	,, 21	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26	,,

HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Geisenheimer	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 24	,,
Steinwein	,, 24	,,
Hochheimer	,, 26	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 28	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 33	,,

BEER:—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 4	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 2-8	,, Pts.

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	,, 36	do. large bot.
Do. do	,, 38	per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Oliequot Reims	,, 42	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	,, 45	per case of 2 doz. pints.

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*..... Rs. 50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... Rs. 54 per case of 2 doz. pints.

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 22	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 24	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	,, 30	,,
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 25	per do

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4TH, 1878.

THE rumours that were current here yesterday were confirmed shortly after business opened this morning by the announcement that the popular and long established firm of W. Nicol & Co. had been obliged to stop payment, owing to heavy losses sustained through the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. The liabilities are not yet known, and at a Meeting of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.'s creditors this afternoon it was resolved that in the meantime matters should be left in the hands of Mr. W. M. Macaulay (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.) and T. H. Moore (of Messrs. T. H. Moore & Co.) until further particulars are received from home.

Business has been at a complete standstill throughout the day, and as to-morrow is a Bank holiday, there will consequently be nothing doing here until Monday when we hope the feeling of uneasiness will have worn off and general confidence restored. As is usual on such occasions all sorts of reports have been afloat respecting the amounts held by various Banks and Firms here of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s drafts, but so far as we can gather these have been greatly exaggerated, and there is not the slightest fear of any further complications arising in Bombay from their failure.

Yesterday's Home telegrams continue to report generally dull markets. Consols have declined to 94¼.

The arrival is announced of the Bombay Mail of 13th ult. at Brindisi on the 2nd inst.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues dull, the sales yesterday amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Americans are unchanged in price at 6⅜d. per lb. for Mid. Orleans, but a general decline of 1 16th per lb. is reported in Surat descriptions.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull.

Yesterday's telegram from New York still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅜ cents. per lb. Futures for January delivery are quoted at 10 7-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	18,000	11,000	19 000
Six days' do.	167,000	55,000	101,000
Total since 1st Sept.	349,000	139,000	323,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday are without any material alterations. Some improvement is reported in the demand for Rapeseed and Linseed, but Wheat continues dull of sale.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday is not quite so favourable as its immediate predecessor, the Reserve of Notes being decreased by £1,500,000, and the amount of Bills discounted increased by £2,700,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is consequently reduced from 49 to 40⅝ per cent. Under the circumstances a slight advance in the Bank rate of discount would not have been surprising. No alteration, however, is advised, and in the open market 6 months' sight Bank Bills are still discountable at 4½ per cent. Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 51½ d. to 51⅝d. per oz. A shipment of £80,000 is advised to Bombay, and of £30,000 to Calcutta by yesterday's P. and O. steamer via Southampton.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day there has been nothing doing. There are very few bills offering in the market and the Bankers are not very keen buyers just at present. Our rates which are more or less nominal are almost unchanged from yesterday, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 23-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Creditts, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2·13.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 to 100⅛ on demand, and 99 9-16 at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is very dull and quotations are quite nominal.

SHARES.—With the exception of an advance of Rs. 20 per share in Colabas, and Rs. 3 per share in Frere Land Companies' Scrip, the tendency of almost all Joint Stock Companies' shares has been downwards. In Banks, Agras have declined Rs. 3 and National Rs. 1 per share. Bank of Bombay is the same quotations closed from at Rs. 700. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 35 in Albert, Rs. 5 in Apollo, Rs. 5 in Indian, and Rs. 10 in French. Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares are in little demand without any material alteration in rates.

In Cotton Seeds, Wheat or other articles of export no business has been reported during the day.

FREIGHTS—Depressed at 10s. per ton.

COALS—Unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10s all		6 p c	145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500 all		10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500 all		12 do	700
Bank of Madras	50,000	250 all		-do-	675
National Bank of India.	37,32	£25 £12·5		6 do	110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 3·0		p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares..	..	£20 130·14·6		do	98
Ditto	..	£20 65· 7·3		do	72
Ditto	..	£20 21·12·1		do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 196·5·15		do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	300	100	100	10 do	1,160‡
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	560
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	580
Bellary	500	200	125	do	220
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s	450 xd.
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	20 do	525
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	600	1,000	all	10 do	190
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	380
Motoosil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	310
Prince of W. Press	120	500	250	40 do	300
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	340
Soin e Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	445 xd.
Sonda e Punpash Cotton Press Co., Ld-...	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	156	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	665

* Per Share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,448	2,000	all	20 p.*	900
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited..	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	118
Masegon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Portuguese Land Company, Limited....	5,000	1,460	all	13 p.s.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	800
Alexandra and W. Co.	2,200	500	all	25 p.s.	325
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning ...	500	2,500	all	55 p.s.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhowanagur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company..	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	185
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*	40
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.	715
Oocria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	20 p.s.	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	780
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	425
Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,095
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	870	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydraisel S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Gowrej Sadlee Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	805
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	30 p.s.	740
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	350
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	4·p.s*	1,220
Manorjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,040
Mansgon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	500
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,50.	400	all	10 p.s*	320
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,240
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	895
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do, ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	360
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	960
Victoria Mills	552	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,900
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	3,000	250p. s.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	12½ p.ct	58
Bombay saw Mills	500	1,000	all	80 p.s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ltd..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	245
Malabar Company	1,150	200	100	74 p. ct	52
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,080
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	64½ p. s	640
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	3,00.	25c	all	6 p. ct	28

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 28th September 1878.

Open 1,288½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	73 098	8	0
Merchandise	2,57,388	0	0
Telegraph	718	0	0
Total Rs.....	3 31,204	8	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,288½ miles ..... Total Rs	4,74,442	10	8
Decrease.....	1,43,238	2	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP STORNOWAY, 1,499 tons, Captain R. Storm, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE BARQUE LOUIS, 465 tons, Captain J. Bregeon, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE SHIP BUTTERMERE, 992 tons, Captain S. Oxlivie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 17,700 Indian maunds salt.

THE S.S. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

THE SHIP GLENROY, 1,139 tons, Captain G. L. Krokstedt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of 17,980 bags sugar, and 1,074 bags paddy.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Kathywar coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col. Boyd, Bishop of Bombay, and 150 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GEELONG, 1,139 tons, Captain C. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Aden and Suez brought the English mail, and the following cargo :—50 casks flour, 2 boxes specie, 4 boxes silver coins, 1 box jewellery, 155 boxes silver, 1 box pearls, 2 cases silk, 6 cases candles, 5 cases tobacco, 12 cases saffron, 112 cases beads, 5 cases gold thread, 4 cases color and paint, 3 cases glass, 25 cases medicine, and many other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty ..	Kurrachee, Sept 30.
4	Glenroy (s)	Krokstedt....	Mauritius, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
4	Marina (s).....	Ramsay.....	P. Gulf.
	Charlotte Gladstone.	McLaren ...	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Stornoway Storm, to Callao.
Barque Louis, Bregeon, to Chittagong.
Ship Buttermere, Oglivie, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Siam, to Australia.
Steamer Lombardy, to China.
Str. amer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Sandhurst, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following passengers per s s Deccan sailed yesterday :—For Madras—Mr Burnes, Hon'ble G C Paul, Mrs and Miss Paul and child Mr and Mrs John, Mr Valletta, Mr Peel, Lieut Macpherson, Mr Clarke, Mr Coard, Mr Dowdin . Mr Herbert, Mr Webster, Mr King, Mr Cherry, Mr Macallister Mr Creeton, Mr Le lie, Mr Rose, Mr Newton, Mr Martin and Mr de St Hill-ire. For Venice—Mr E Clarke, and Mr Earley. For Southampton—Mr Shinn and Mr Darward.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
1	Madura (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Reigate	.....	Coast.
2	Canara (s).....	.....	Rangoon and N, Ports

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20	Wild Swan, H M ss, Dacres, from Cruise.		
Sept. 12	Tara Topan, barque Ba heldas, from Zanzibar.		
13	Clifton, s, Johansen, from Cardiff		
14	Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Zanzibar.		
15	Marlbor ugh ss, Lailey, from Cardiff		
17	Iron Duke, H M S, Cleveland, from Plymouth.		
17	Gulnar, s, ss, Pearson, from Calcutta.		
18	Conrad, ss, Van Rozgen, from Newdeep.		
18	Lombardy ss, Orman from London.		
18	Benledi, ss, ockman, from Foo how.		
19	Aeras, ss, Hesseman, from London.		
19	Cas elo, ss, Hore, from Moulmein.		
19	Thistle, H M S, Hunt. from Seychelles.		
20	Ava, ss, Brune, from Marseilles.		
20	Columbia n, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.		
20	Pekin, ss, W oolcot, from Shanghai.		
20	Assyria, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.		
21	Discoverer, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.		
21	Aries, ss, Egger, from Bombay.		
21	Kwang Tung I G, ss Eitzen, from Berbara.		
21	Senegal, ss, Rowley, from Cyprus.		
21	Manora, ss, Cossar, from Calcutta.		
21	Mangolia, ss, Coleman, from Bombay.		
22	Transvaalist, ss, Lesueur, from Bombay.		
23	Reina Mercedes, ss, Muritz, from Liverpool.		
23	Djemnah, ss, Monge, from Shanghai.		
23	Duplex, ss, Leach, from Mauritius.		
23	Littleton, ss, Fox. from Liverpool.		
24	Tenasserim, ss, Greenwood, from Rangoon.		
24	Penguin, ss, Weathorp, from Calcutta.		

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18	Galatea, ss, Pearson, to London.		
18	Conrad, ss, Van Rozgen, to Batavia.		
18	Lombardy, ss, Orman, to Bombay.		
18	Benledi, ss, Bockman, to London.		
19	Agra, ss, Hesseman, to Kurrachee.		
20	Castello, ss, Hore, to Portsaid P O.		
20	Ava, ss, Brunel, to bengh i.		
21	Taria Topan, barque, Bachelder, to Muscat.		
21	Iron Duke, H M S, Ieveland, to China.		
21	Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.		
21	Pekin ss, Woolcot, to London.		
21	Assyria ss, Hay, to London.		
21	Disc verer, ss, Hughes, to Marseilles.		
21	Aries, ss, Egger, to Trieste.		
22	Milton ss, Johansen, to Russia.		
22	Senegal, ss, Rowley, to Bombay.		
22	Manora, ss, Cossars to London.		
23	Mangolia, ss, Coleman, to Venice.		
23	Wild Swan, H M S, acres, to Berbara.		
23	Transvaalist, ss, Lees heur, to Havre.		
23	Reina Mercedes, ss, Muritz, to Manilla.		
23	Djemnah, ss, Monge, to Marseilles.		
24	Littleton, ss, Fox to Newzealand.		
24	Tenasserim, ss, Greenwood, to London.		
24	Penguin, ss, Weathorp, to London.		

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chittern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Marlborough, ss, Lailey, from Cardiff.
Thistle, H M S, Hunt, from Seychelles.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Eitzo, from Berbara.
Duplex, ss, Such, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FROM LONDON

Alnwick Castle s—10 cases matchi, Abdoolally Dawood Khan.
Malwa s—Sdcases stilleto, Bolton and Co.
Fie rde Lis—80 barrels glass ware, Coomar Bhima; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 54 cases glas ware, D Jairaz and Coomar Bhima; 150 casks disinfecting powder, Joseph Soares.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—30 cases sulphuri-acid, Eduljee Pallunjee.
Italia s—45 cases ginger wine, Jemsedjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faure—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—10 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
India s—2 casks brandy, and 104 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 31 cases claret, Rogers and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker s—300 cwts linseed, Mooljee Adamjee.
Rydali Hall s—270 cwts myrab Rams and 170 cwts colr yarn, Mooljee Goculda : ; 55 bales cotton waste and 4 bales rags, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan ; 2.3 cwts castor seed, Jeduck Rahim ; 75 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 50 bales wool, Gocouldas Cullanjee ; 57 bales cotton, Humirmull Carsondas ; 22 bales rags, Cundass Dharumdass, 100 cwts castor oil Kilick, Nixon and Co ; 26 bales wool, Cundass Dhurrumdass ; 65 b les wool, Gocouldas Toolseedas ; 34 cwts indigo, Sobraz Moolchand.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—63 cwts buff-ll-horns and 3 cwts deer horns, Hassum Noormahomed ; 45 cwts nutmegs, Peerbhoy Huckimjee ; 21 cases shawls, Juvanmull Bulakrory ; 13 bales hides, Gangjee October ; 7 bales skins, Allibhai Mahomed Dama ; 19 bales skins, Adam Mahidin and Co ; 7 bales skins, Edward Bates and Co ; 130 cwts ox horns, Fazal Mahomed Dossa ; 11 bales carpets, Abramovitz and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 15 cwts elephant teeth Jairaz Bajee ; 10½ cwts elephant teeth, Visram Trackmasy ; 52 cwts elephant teeth, Ramchorlall Girdharlall ; 42 cwts elephant teeth, Currimbhoy Allcoobhoy ; 12 bales skins, Cassa M C M S and Co ; 14 bales skins, Cassy S M and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Seaforth—6914 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 3rd October, 1878..

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·672
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded ... 4·0	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of Wind.....	E. NE, ENE, ESE, SW, WSW, W, NE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	157
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	7·03
" " year	105·16

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3RD.

Burland, Surg Major, on duty, from Poona.
Shell, Capt. R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Read, Capt, Staff Corps on duty, from Bhooj.
Haig, Lieut Col, R E, fr m furlough, from England.
Ball Acton, Bt Lieut Col, 51st Lt Infantry, from leave, from Kaira.
Godfrey, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on duty, from Sattara.
Brown, 2nd Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Hall, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Rogers, Surg, on duty from England.
Graham, Maj r, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Pattle, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 4.

Burland, Surg Major, on duty, to Sattara.
Potts, Lieut R H A on duty, to Secundrabad.
Wilson Surg, on duty, to Colaba.
Ball Act, on Bt Lieut Col, 51st Lt Infantry, from leave, to Subathu.
Haig, Lieut Col, R E, from leave, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 7 ...	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	,, 7 ...	8-0 A.M. ...	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2 0 P.M
China	,, 10 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	5 30 P.M.
Australia	,, 11 ...	8-45 P.M. ...	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 21 ...	5 30 P.M. ...	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 21 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 2 th inst.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Unregistered Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in twenty bolts of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 11th Oct., 1h. 45·7 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 5	.....	5 53	5 44	{ 6 51 m / 7 6 a	1 18 a
Sun. 6	16th Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 43	{ 8 10 m / 8 35 a	1 18 m / 2 38 a
Mon. 7	.....	5 53	5 42	{ 9 6 m / 9 30 a	2 35 m / 3 30 a
Tues. 8	.....	5 54	5 42	{ 9 42 m / 10 8 a	3 27 m / 4 2 a
Wed 9	English Mail expected.	5 54	5 41	{ 10 14 m / 10 42 a	4 6 m / 4 30 a
Th. 10	.....	5 54	5 40	{ 10 43 m / 11 13 a	4 43 m / 4 55 a
Fri. 11	.....	5 54	5 39	{ 11 9 m / 11 43 a	5 14 m / 5 22 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DENSO—September 1st, at Dresden, Germany, the wife of Albert E. Denso, Esq, formerly of Kurrachee, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JOYNT—September 28th, at Surat, the wife of C. Joynt, M.D., of twin-sons.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOYLE—September 10th, at Rangoon, Polly, wife of T. C. Doyle, Esq., Irrawady Flotilla Company's Service, of a daughter.
ELLIOT—September 25th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. John Elliot, of a son.
HART—September 21st, at Hoonsoor, the wife of Mr Charles E. Hart, of a daughter.
PRICE—September 28th, at Jessore, the wife of Dr. Gordon Price, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
WILLIAMS—Sept mber 28th, at Sealkote, the wife of James M Williams, Post Master, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENT—September 29th at Mhow, Lieut John Bent, R.A., Assistan Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.
JONES—August 16th, at Agra, of cholera, Jones, Officiating assistant Commissioner of Customs.
LUARD—September 29th, at Mussoorie, of typhoid fever, Winifred the wife of F. J. Luard, Esq., Opium Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

THE failure of so widely known a mercantile firm as that of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. of Bombay, whose name has for the last twenty years held the foremost place in the commercial annals of this Presidency, is a grievous disaster, and will, we fear, have very grave and far-reaching consequences. We were reluctant to speak yesterday as if all hope of averting this calamity must be abandoned; but it was generally understood on Thursday afternoon in business circles in this city that the firm's chance of obtaining aid from home was a forlorn one, and yesterday morning, accordingly, the formal announcement was made that Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. and the London house of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. had both stopped payment and called meetings of their creditors. The immediate cause of their suspension was of course the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, on which Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. drew bills regularly, and we believe that as much as 375,000*l.* of the Bank's paper sold by the Bombay firm is now outstanding. It may be assumed, however, that all the Bank's accepted drafts will ultimately be paid, though the money may be locked up for a long time to come; and it is obvious that the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank ought not to have brought down the house of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., if the partners of the mercantile firm had possessed those large independent resources from which the public usually assumes that the capital is drawn for the conduct of diversified and comprehensive business transactions. The natural explanation of the double failure is that the credit of the firm had been for some time past wholly sustained by advances from the Bank, and rumours to this effect were indeed current long ago in Bombay, a place in which everybody makes it his duty to know all about everybody else's affairs. Nor can we doubt that, if the wealth acquired by the firm fifteen years ago had not been lost or withdrawn some time since, the present misfortune could not have occurred. The house of William Nicol and Company was originally founded by two of those shrewd and prudent Scotchmen to whom the Empire is mainly indebted for the development of British trade with the East, and who were content to work hard and live quietly for ten or fifteen years out here, in order that they might go home at the end of that term with a moderate fortune. When the present writer first became acquainted with the firm, in 1860, its reputation was already well established, the first generation of partners had retired to England, and under the direction of Mr. John Fleming, whose abilities and energy had won for him the unquestioned leadership of the mercantile community, and whose name is to this day held in the highest honour and respect by the native merchants of Bombay, the house of W. Nicol and Co. was doing a very flourishing business and promising to outstrip many of its older rivals. That same year Mr. John Fleming went home, satisfied, it was said, to take with him a competence of 30,000*l.*, a sum which the English merchants of this city, unfortunately for themselves, soon afterwards learnt to speak contemptuously of as a mere pittance. The fortunes of the firm were thus, at the critical period of the commencement of the American Civil War, left under the control of Mr. John Fleming's younger brother James, a man of uncommon daring and determination of character, and inspired with the very genius of speculation. There was no overland telegraph then by means of which the partners at home could hold his ambition in check, and, profiting by his opportunity, James Fleming bought up with his own and with borrowed money every bale of cotton he could lay hands upon, and shipped such immense quantities to Liverpool that the partners in the English firm were frightened out of their wits. The speculation, however, answered magnificently, and yielded such enormous profits as lifted W. Nicol and Co. at once into the first rank of mercantile houses. Mr. James Fleming left the firm and went into business for himself in 1863, but the transactions of W. Nicol and Co. were thenceforth carried on in the audacious spirit and on the larger scale which he had introduced. Among the schemes which his fertile imagination conceived in Bombay was that of creating a splendid system of wharves and wet docks on the harbour side of the island. His firm had already bought up and improved one or two bunder besins, but he obtained the concession from Government of the Waree Bunder estate, and framed the design of those costly works on the Elphinstone estate which have now been nearly carried out. He thus gave the firm a distinctive character of its own, and embarked it in land speculations and general financing instead of restricting its operations to purely mercantile business.

The calamitous years 1865 and 1866, which saw the ruin of so many mercantile houses in Bombay, left the firm of W. Nicol and Co. to all outward appearance uninjured; but it is no secret that this firm, in common with its neighbours, sustained a very severe shock in the latter of those two years, and only saved its credit by the sacrifice of a large proportion of the wealth it had acquired during the American War. It continued, however, to do an enormous and constantly increasing business, and kept such a hold on the confidence of the natives that we are told it was by no means unusual for the piece-goods dealers to leave several lakhs of rupees of unemployed capital in deposit with Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. during the monsoon months of each year. The Elphinstone estate, which had become a source of embarrassment to the firm when their means were somewhat straitened, was, by skilful management, sold to the State at a very good price; and the Carwar Railway, which would have greatly improved their property at that port, was projected and will still perhaps some day be completed by the Government of India. Always active and enterprising, the partners in the firm secured a number of valuable agencies, for fire insurance companies, for press companies, for mills, for the British India Steam Navigation Company, and started workshops of their own at which a very good business is done in the manufacture of iron. From all these sources the firm must have been in the annual receipt of a very considerable fixed revenue which alone would be sufficient to support in comfort an ordinary mercantile house. But, besides, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. carried on business as traders in all kinds of produce and manufactures, not only in Bombay but at Kurrachee and Mooltan, in Burma, and in all the up-country districts within reach of this city. Their multifarious transactions were all carried out on a grand scale, and, if their profits were sometimes large, their losses, especially of late years, must often have been very large also, while the cost of the immense establishment they were always bound to keep up was necessarily exceedingly heavy. Evidently, for the proper conduct of such an immense business, a large capital was required; but it is believed that at the death of Mr. John Smith a few years ago the greater portion of the capital previously placed at the disposal of the London firm was withdrawn. The wretchedly bad trade of the last two years has, therefore, found the firm possessed of very scanty means wherewith to resist losses.

There is but one feeling of regret in Bombay, that this great misfortune should have befallen men who are personally so much esteemed and respected as Mr. John Fleming, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and Mr. W. G. Hall. Mr. Maxwell, in particular, is so deservedly popular both for his social gifts and for his cheerful readiness to take part in any movement which is likely to be of service to Bombay, that everyone feels very sorry for the blight which has fallen on a useful and honourable career. Although, too, we have had many battles with Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. regarding schemes of theirs of which we disapproved, we have always found them to be magnanimous admirers of fair criticisms; and it is with a feeling of melancholy that we record the extinction of a firm, which, in an age in which we have declined on a very narrow range of commercial enterprise, has been distinguished by boldness and energy, has always aimed at great things and has accomplished a good deal. We many hope that the house will be reorganized on a new basis, and much of the old business kept, But it were useless to attempt to disguise the deplorable effect which this failure is likely to have in hastening the destruction of the influence of English merchants in Bombay, and stimulating the growth of the already well-developed disposition of native traders to carry on their business without English intervention. The native merchants, not merely of Bombay, but of Western and Central India, Sind and the Punjab, placed full reliance on the credit of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Many of them will suffer very severe losses by the failure of the house in which they had such implicit confidence, and the feeling in the native baz

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 2.

Warlike stores of every description are being collected at Kohat.

It is reported that the Guides, who have been daily expected there, will not move yet. H. M.'s 9th Foot and a battery of Artillery proceed to Nowahera to-day to recruit their health.

The Afridi soldiers of the 20th Native Infantry report that Cabul troops threaten to burn the huts and homesteads of the Pass Afridis, because the latter have declared for the English. The Khyberees offered some days ago to sweep the Kabulees out of the Pass. There is considerable mutual hostility between the tribes and Kabul people.

The 31st Native Infantry, returned from Cyprus, has been ordered to join the forces assembling on the Frontier, and leave Cawnpore to-day.

Three light field batteries are being got ready at the Allahabad Arsenal.

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

It is reported that troops have been advanced from Peshawur to Jumrood with a view to attacking Ali Musjid, where the Amir's forces are being concentrated.

Depots of all stores are being formed at Kohat and Koorum Valley by the Commissariat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The *Times* proposes that if the Ameer apologises for refusing to receive our Mission that England should demand the admission of an accredited British Minister to Cabul.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin publishes a semi-official Russian communication which lays stress upon Russia's need of peace, and states that Russia has no intention of supporting the Afghans.

The Under Secretary for War has tendered his resignation, and Mr. Ralph Thompson has been appointed his successor.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 6th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day, per P. and O. Steamer Nepaul.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., departed from here yesterday.

PORT SAID, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Karrachee, departed from here yesterday.

ADEN, Oct. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcoot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Karrachee, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sorats limited demand.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dholleras ..... 5d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
Consols 94⅝
Bar Silver ..... 51½ per 5
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes ....£ 9,900 000 Dec. £1 500,000
Bill's Discounted ....£20,000,000 Inc. £2,700,000
Bullion £23,800,000
The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40⅜ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Oct. 4, 9-40 A.M.

Penang 4th—Mail for Singapore 4 p. m. to-day.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 4.

CAMPANORE, 5-20 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S E.; thermometer, max. 82, min. 77, W.B. 73; barometer 29·75. Fall of rain 1 inch 47 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E. 4; thermometer 82; barometer 29.836. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE, Oct. 3.—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·82.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered..	105 16	113 78	114 77
Oct. 3 Thursday.....	0 0	0 0	1 24
„ 4 Friday.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	105 16	113 78	116 1
Fall up to 3rd Oct. 1877	63 89	.....	.....
„ „ 4th „	.....	62 26	63 38

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 7 23-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	ls. 8 5-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...	ls. 8 5-16d.	„
Documents, 8 „ „ ...	ls. 8¼d.	„
France, 3 „ „ ...	2·13.	„

The failure of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., which was generally anticipated on Thursday, and formally announced yesterday morning, has created the greatest excitement amongst the natives of Bombay, as no other European firm was so well known among or did so large a business with all classes of native traders. The approaches to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s office in Elphinstone Circle were thronged all Thursday afternoon and yesterday with crowds of excited natives, and there is a complete panic in the native bazaar. The liabilities of the firm are variously estimated at from 500,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.*, but no information on this point was given at the meeting of creditors yesterday.

The winter movements of the Government of India are still unsettled, but in view of the complication on the North-West Frontier, the Viceroy has definitely given up all idea of visiting Rajputana this autumn. It is probable that the Government may go to Calcutta as usual, and that His Excellency will go to Lahore for a time, where he can be in close communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and be at the nearest point to both the Kurrachee and Quetta forces. His Excellency will probably return to Calcutta by Christmas.

We learn that the death of the King of Burmah has been officially announced, and that successor, Prince Thibo, has been peacefully proclaimed. Full precautions had been taken for the protection of European life and property, and everything is perfectly quiet in Mandalay.

We understand that Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, of the firm of Messrs W. Nicol and Co., has resigned the office of Sheriff of Bombay, and also his commission as Major of the Bombay Volunteers.

The *Pioneer* says, that the disturbance on the Perso-Afghan frontier, and in which England is bound to intervene, in terms of the Treaty of 1857, concluded just after the last Persian war, will be dealt with by the Foreign Office at home —in the first instance, at any rate.

The threatened campaign against Cabul will make considerable demands upon the Personal Staffs at Simla. Captain Lord William Beresford, one of the Viceroy's A.-D.-Cs., Major Bates, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Captain Gough, A.-D.-C. of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, will be off to the wars shortly. Captain Riddell, an Extra A.-D.-C. of Lord Lytton's, has joined his regiment already.

The Darjeeling paper now announces that the rumours of disturbances and assembling of armed men in Nepal, which it published last week, are pure inventions. The origin of the rumours is said to have been, "that when war was imminent a few months ago between our country and Russia, the Nepalese loyally offered to Her Majesty the Empress a contingent to help us against our old enemy, and as they were quite serious in this offer they sent officers into the hill districts east and west to take rolls of all men fit for military service, in order to strengthen their forces, if necessary, or to replace those that might be sent on foreign service."

The Bombay Town Council held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget estimates for next year. Mr. Grant calculates that in 1879 the Water Rate and Town Duties will each yield half a lakh of rupees more than in 1878; and that there will be an increase of upwards of Rs. 17,000 in the receipts from fines, fees, and tramway rent, described as "miscellaneous receipts." To balance this last item, there is a decrease of Rs. 20,000 in the estimated receipts from liquor licences, caused by the Government having, in the new Abkari Act, fixed the share of such fees to be paid yearly to the Municipality in future at the average of the past five years. There is an estimated net increase of revenue of a lakh of rupees, and after providing for all expenditure, the Municipal Commissioner calculates that at the close of 1879 there will be a surplus in hand of Rs. 4,57,270. Of this amount, he proposes to set aside Rs. 3,50,000 as a reserve to meet future years' interest on the new Drainage Loan, and the balance of Rs. 1,07,270 will be available for carrying out certain new works which he intends shortly to recommend to the notice of the Town Council and Corporation. The Council did not get far with the consideration of the detailed estimates yesterday, and so far as they went no alterations were made in the figures submitted by the Commissioner. In connection with the subject of the expenditure in the Assessment and Collection Department, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee made an amusing speech pointing out what he considered deficiencies in the working of that department. Mr. Nowrojee thinks, for instance, that the interests of the Municipality are not properly looked after when water is supplied to public institutions, clubs, to gentlemen for private gardens and fountains, &c., either free or for merely nominal charges; and he took pains to impress on the Council the opinion that all such supplies should be regulated by meter and charged for at the ordinary rate, which Mr. Nowrojee calculates would increase the Municipal revenue by Rs. 35,000 a year. This point will be settled when the question of the Water Rate to be fixed for next year is considered. Another point on which Mr. Nowrojee brought a charge of laxity against the Collection Department is the manner in which remissions of rates, wheel tax, &c., have been made. He cited many instances in which rates have been remitted which he considered ought to have been recovered and are still recoverable. Among those whom Mr. Nowrojee characterised as defaulters are,—an editor of a newspaper in Calcutta; a "Hindoo gentleman of respectable family"; Secretaries to Government, and military, medical, clerical, and other officers; and "several European residents of Malabar Hill and other localities," who were recommended for remission on the grounds "(1) not traceable, (2) gone to the Mofussil; (3) left Bombay for Europe; and (4) dead," none of which excuses, not even the last, Mr Nowrojee would acknowledge as valid. On the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, it was resolved that the attention of the Commissioner should be called to Mr. Nowrojee's observations, with a request that he will inquire into the matter in order to ascertain if any of the amounts mentioned are still recoverable, and also satisfy himself whether there has been any remissness in the working of the Collector's Department. Another matter which aroused some discussion was a proposal of the Commissioner, in revising the Assessment and Collection Department, to amalgamate the offices of Assessor and Collector, and to create a new appointment for the present Collector (Mr. Fellowes) as Refund and Remission Officer, at a salary of Rs. 600 a month. The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that the duties of this office could be efficiently performed by a "good and intelligent native," and that a salary of Rs. 300 a month would be adequate to the work to be done. The result of the discussion was that the Council adopted the Commissioner's proposal. A detailed report of the meeting will be published on Monday.

The *Englishman*—The answer to those who impugn the policy of the Government towards Cabul on the ground that it is aggressive and overbearing is very simple. The march of events during the last few years, culminating in the despatch of General Abramoff to Cabul for purposes admittedly hostile to Great Britain, has made it, in the opinion of the British Government, politically necessary to close Afghanistan and the adjacent border countries against Russian influence. Shere Ali has shown by his conduct that the time is past when we could have trusted to his friendliness for the attainment of this purpose. Some more efficient guarantee for its accomplishment has consequently become necessary. It was with this view of securing such a guarantee in an amicable way, if possible, that it was determined to send the late mission to Cabul. The hope of the mission succeeding, even if the Amir consented to receive it, was, all along, probably, very slight, and the present military demonstration is after all only what, in the opinion of the most competent judges, ought to have been made in the first instance to add due weight to its demands, and what it was almost certain would have to be made in the end. The despatch of the mission into the Khyber before any answer had been received from the Amir may have been a wise or an unwise measure; but to suppose that it in any way complicated matters, or increased the chances of war, still more that it has created the necessity for the present demonstration, is altogether a mistake. As for the Amir, he can scarcely take umbrage at the fact of a friendly mission advancing a few miles into his territory, and returning, when requested to do so, from the first fortified post. If, after all, the Amir should come to his senses in time, and negotiations should take place, it can only be regarded as a fortunate circumstance that they will take place with a strong military array to back them, instead of, as was at first intended, nothing more imposing than a few squadrons of cavalry.

A PRIVATE letter from a correspondent in Cyprus contains the following amongst other interesting details:—"This is a splendid island. There are great woods in it, and abundance of game of every sort, including deer, wolves, and wild boars. The hares are so tame that we can knock them down with a steel ramrod. On the march, abundance of fruit of every sort, from the gooseberry to the cocoanut, was found growing wild, and the only milk we get is from the camel. It is thin, but very sweet and nourishing. Horses are almost unknown among the natives, oxen and mules doing all the agricultural labour, and asses being always used for purposes of a lighter nature. I can buy hens' eggs here for sixpence per hundred of equally good quality as at home. The soil of Cyprus is very good, and plenty of icy springs are to be found, the water being as clear as gin, and I am safe to say as cold as ice ever was. We can get excellent port wine for a penny a quart."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives the following (official) account of the motives and aims of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission:—

All those to whom the history of Indian politics is familiar are agreed that active means must at once be taken to counterwait the Russian advance into Afghanistan. At the beginning of last century the Russian advanced forts were 2,500 miles distant from those of the English. At the close of the century the distance was lessened to 2,000, and at the commencement of the present century the distances was reduced to 1,000 miles. Since the end of the Crimean War that distance has been further reduced to 400 miles. There is, therefore, every possible reason for arguing from the past that this distance will at some time or other before long be completely wiped out between the British and Russian frontiers become conterminous. In face of these extreme probabilities it will be wise policy for the Government to endeavour to determine beforehand the line of contact of the two Powers. The present frontier line is stamped by most military authorities to be indefensible. It extends over 1,000 miles, and can be penetrated at all points by passes in the possession of tribes mostly hostile. Under these conditions, to allow Russia to establish herself in security at Cabul would be suicidal policy. She would command all the passes into British territory, and at the same time obtain recruiting ground with resources almost inexhaustible. The allurements held out by the prospect of invasion and plunder into India would daily outbid the hordes of Central Asia as Russia's allies in hostile array against us. Now, however, Russia at present is infinitely worse off than India in her frontier line, in consequence of the difficulty of maintaining lines of communication, and is therefore necessarily impelled forward by every motive of military and political expediency to acquire by the occupation of Afghanistan a great natural boundary, which insures protection and gains her splendid vantage ground for further aggression. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to adopt measures to frustrate this otherwise inevitable result. The Indian Government are most anxious to avoid adopting any policy which would bear even the semblance of hostility towards Russia, but the extreme probability of a collision sooner or latter cannot be overlooked. It is necessary, therefore, to provide for a strong strategic defensive position to guard against eventualities. From this point of view it is indispensable that we should possess a commanding influence over the triangle of territory formed on the map by Cabul, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad, together with power over the Hindoo Koosh. This would command the central routes of approach to India, indirectly cover the eastern and western routes, and at the same time enable us to threaten if necessary the whole line of Russian frontier. This triangle we may hope to command with Afghan concurrence if the Ameer is friendly. The strongest frontier line which could be adopted would be along the Hindoo Koosh, from Pamir to Bamian, thence to the south by the Helmund, Girishk, and Candahar to the Arabian Sea. It is possible, therefore, that by friendly negotiations some such defensive boundary may be adopted. The means by which this can be brought about are either directly by diplomatic arrangement with Russia or by entering into an alliance of guarantee and protection with Afghanistan. The present Mission will be essentially friendly and conciliatory. Its objects are to insure the prospect of a lasting peace, both with Afghanistan and Russia; but in no circumstances will an alliance between Russia and the Ameer hostile to the British Government be tolerated. Every available means will be taken to avoid the faintest possibility of a war, but no compromise will be made on this point. War would be an evil of infinitely lesser gravity than Russian influence in Cabul, which would extend hostility to British power in India. The chief object of the Mission will be to make the Ameer understand that we have only one motive, and that is to protect ourselves by preserving for him his absolute independence. We must be prepared to consent to subsidize him and at the same time grant territorial and dynastic guarantees. Both these would, of course, be subject to specific reservations. The several points upon which it will be necessary to lay the greatest stress will be permission to establish agents at Balkh, Herat, and other frontier towns, an understanding by the Ameer not to enter into diplomatic relations with any other Power without the consent of the Indian Government, unrestricted access for the British Mission to Cabul when deemed necessary, and finally the dismissal of the Russian Mission and the exclusion of Russian agents in future. Should the Ameer prove hop-lessly estranged and hostile, immediate steps will be taken to neutralize the effects of that hostility, but it is expected that if the Mission be skilfully conducted it will be easy to show the Ameer that his interests and those of the British Government are the same.

A LETTER from Naples, dated 3rd inst., informs the *World* that Colonel Watson, V. C., the Brigadier-General commanding the cavalry of the Indian Expeditionary Force, is lying there severely ill of Cyprus fever. Colonel Watson on the dissolution of his brigade on its arrival in Cyprus, had accepted, *ad interim*, the post of Civil Commissioner of Larnaca, and had done much to improve that extremely unsanatory seaport. Attacked by fever, he had obtained leave to pay a short visit to England; and leaving Cyprus in one of the Indian transports, had transferred himself at Port Said to a Messageries steamer bound for Marseilles. But the illness he took away from Cyprus had so increased that he was forced to land at Naples, and lay up in the Hotel du Louvre. Mrs. Watson fortunately is with her gallant husband. She says that when they left Larnaca the question was not who were suffering from fever, but who were the exceptional people who were free from it.

The *Spectator* seems in the following paragraph to look upon the possible ruin of the Indian Empire as no great evil, provided it ensures the overthrow of Lord Beaconsfield's Government:—"Every Government, it is said and we believe truly said, 'obeys the law of its being,'—that is, rises and falls by the same means and in pursuance of the same idea. If this is true, this Government, which has regulated all its policy upon the theory that England is an appanage of India, which has made Queen Victoria an Empress, and brought Indian troops to Europe, and sacrificed all moral considerations to protect the route to India, will come to its fate through some colossal Indian blunder. It is quite possible that this may be an invasion of Afghanistan, which, though not decided on, has been considered, and equally possible that it may be a direct attack on the one common interest of the Princes, their passion for military show. None of the native armies signify more to India than the Campbells signified to Great Britain two hundred years ago, but a call to the people to rise, uttered at the same moment by all the Hindoo feudatories, and backed by Nepaul, which has a clear right not to Calcutta, might produce a most formidable civil war. Our best defence against such a risk, with so flighty and rash a Cabinet in power, is perhaps the Secretary for India, who, though given to 'talk' talking about war, has a certain solidity and even gravity of temperament. He is not likely to run huge risks merely to pose as a man with a lucifer-match at his disposal."

The *Standard* is informed that the Consul-General at Lisbuan has been directed to proceed to Sulu on a mission, and that a British man-of-war was to be placed at his disposal. Spain is endeavouring to strengthen her influence in the Sulu Archipelago, and the cession of a portion of Sulu territory to that Power is considered probable, if not already an accomplished fact.

A RECENT edict of the Chinese Government speaks of the people as foolish, coveting wealth, and forgetful of the injury that is being done by the cultivation of the poppy instead of cereals, and it enacts that for the future the cultivation of the noxious drug must cease; disobedience thereto to be visited with severe punishment. This edict applies to the whole of China. The District Magistrate of Tientsin has personally visited the opium-smoking resorts, and closed them all. Soldiers and officials are strictly prohibited from smoking under heavy penalties.

The *Graphic*—Unless matters improve greatly under our administration, Cyprus will not become such a popular station with English regiments as the never-to-be-sufficiently-regretted Ionian Islands. Special correspondents might possibly err in their estimates, but now we have an official report from the chief medical authority in the island, setting forth a state of affairs which considerably surpasses the worst that has been written. And the unpleasant thing is, that the sudden outburst of sickness has happened at the very beginning of the season which even the gay-hearted Cypriotes look forward to with dread. The climate of Cyprus may be divided under three heads. There is the rainy season, lasting from the end of October to the beginning of May, when the temperature is reasonably low, and life would be pleasant enough but for an excess of moisture. May is a charming month, neither too wet nor too hot, but it is swiftly followed by the fierce summer, consisting of June, July, and August. During these months the heat would be almost unendurable but for being tempered by cool breezes from the sea. It is not until the sickly season sets in at the beginning of September that the European discovers what a veritable Inferno Cyprus can become under favouring circumstances. The sea breeze dies away, and the pestilential vapours drawn out of the rich deep soil by the sun lie upon the island like a funeral pall. This, then, is the climate our troops will have to endure for another six weeks, and it is, indeed, a very bad sign that 25 per cent. of the whole force should be on the sick list at the end of only the first week. Of course every allowance ought to be made for the special exigencies of the present moment. No barracks, unwholesome drinking water, bad drainage, and trying work would, together, produce a good deal of unhealthiness even in a fairly salubrious country. It would be hasty, therefore, to condemn Cyprus as utterly unfit for the residence of Europeans, even if the troops suffer more severely than at present. For some years after our annexation of the Punjaub, Peshawar was frightfully unhealthy, so much so, indeed, that at one time the European soldiers used to be marched to hospital every morning before breakfast, for a dose of quinine all round. Now Peshawur is tolerably healthy, and so, perhaps, Cyprus may become in another year or two. In the meantime it will be wise to make our account with a good deal of sickness during September and October, while we patiently wait for that development of events which Lord Beaconsfield evidently expects will give something of a tangible value to England's latest acquisition. At the present moment it is not very easy to see what we gain by quartering our troops in a miasmatic island, where they could not well be of the least use to give practical effect to the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The *Whitehall Review* gives a novel and nauseous explanation of the extraordinary mortality among the passengers of the ill-fated Princess Alice—"In plain English, and it is impossible to be too positive with the fact staring us in the face, the six hundred and odd souls were *poisoned*. The entire sewage of the metropolis is discharged into the river at Barking Creek in a raw condition, converting thereby the stream into a common sewer. Now the immediate effect of plunging a human being into sewage is stupefaction and asphyxia. Captain Webb himself, if placed under such conditions, could not save his life. At the moment of the collision there was actually being turned into the Thames, in close proximity to the scene of suffering, a colossal mass of fermenting sewage, black as Erebus, effervescent with the vilest gases, and, so the chemists tell us, potent as prussic acid. Who can doubt, after this, that the real reason of the awful mortality? The *a priori* argument is indeed incontrovertible, and it is verified amply by the product of experience. What, we would ask, could have rendered the task of identification so supremely difficult? What chemical force could have changed in about half-an-hour a bright olive dress to a dark brown, and what caused the almost immediate decomposition of healthy bodies? The answer to these queries is obvious. It was the same horrible compound which deprived these poor souls of what chance they would otherwise have had. One of the saved, we note, in his description of his brief experience under water, imagined that the blackness and disgusting impurity of the stream was to be attributed to the smoke from the Princess Alice. He was not aware, of course, of the cesspool into which he had been precipitated, nor of the fact that a few seconds more of submersion would have rendered him helpless. A very superficial examination, however, of Barking Creek, with its two ominous columns of sewage, and of the quality of the water just below, would suffice to prove the accuracy of our contention that the true cause of the death of these hundreds of people was sewage poison."

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES is to remain for some time longer on board the Britannia training-ship at Dartmouth, and is, it is said, to proceed ultimately to a Military Academy, most probably Woolwich. His Royal Highness will enter the Army at the age of seventeen. Prince George of Wales is to adopt the naval profession, of which it is proposed he should become a working member.

THE *Spectator*—There is one Tory journal at least in the world with the courage of its convictions. The *Standard*, commenting on the return of Lord Colin Campbell for Argyllshire, declares that on the whole it is not displeased. The victory of a great county magnate in his own territory is more important to Conservatism than an addition of a single vote to the strength of the party in the House of Commons. That is frank and just too, but it marks the distrust of Conservatives in the hold of their doctrines over the body of the people. They think so ill of their chances with the masses, that they are inclined to regard the great families as bulwarks, even when they are historically and decisively Whig.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOMBAY SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR 1876 77.

THE following is a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, communicating observations on the above report

India Office, London, 29th August 1878.

To His Excellency the Honourable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay.

SIR,—The report on the operations of the Survey Department in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Sind during the year 1876-77, forwarded with your Chief Secretary's letter of the 12th July, No. 30 of 1878, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The reports of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the Honorable Colonel Anderson, who now superintends all the Divisions, are drawn up with great clearness and discrimination, and they have been reviewed in an able Resolution by the Government, which notices all the points presented for consideration.

3. The general result to be reduced from the various items, is that the work performed under the three heads of measurement, classification, and settlement was very considerably less than in previous years. The establishments being the same, it follows that the cost per acre has been much enhanced. But the decrease in the work performed is amply accounted for by the famine, which necessitated the employment to a large extent, as in the case of large sections of the surveying parties, which also suffered greatly from sickness, caused by the general unhealthiness of the season, and unusual exposure to the influences of climate. The few tion with which these officers of the survey applied themselves to the performance of new and harassing duties, has excited and received the high approbation of Government. Special credit has been given to Captain Ward, of the Southern Maratha Survey, "for his willing and strenuous exertions during the past season."

4. But though measurement, classification, and the introduction of fresh settlements have throughout the year been retarded, still, as the Resolution remarks, it would be unfair minutely to contrast the work performed in 1876-77 with that exhibited by the returns of 1875-76 as it is only just to the efforts of the survey to record that a very creditable amount of solid work has been performed under circumstances of a peculiarly difficult and discouraging character.

5. I fully concur in the commendation bestowed by Your Excellency in Council on Colonel Anderson for the able manner in which he has performed the onerous duties of Survey Commissioner in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Sind. I have the honor to be, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has noticed separately from time to time the good service done by officers in the Southern Maratha Country, Survey in the famine, and as regards those who remained on survey duty he has now to observe, with approval, the following remarks by the Survey Commissioner: 'What with those absent on famine work and others absent on leave on medical certificate there were at the close of the year out of the field nearly one-fourth of fourteen who ordinarily would have been present. The best testimony to their exertions is the very insignificant area of monsoon work remaining over at the end of the year, all of which have been since brought up. His Excellency fully concurs in the special credit given to Captain Ward for his willing and strenuous exertions during the past season.'

"To Colonel Anderson are due the thanks of Government for the manner in which he has conducted the duties of Survey Commissioner for both Divisions. He brings to notice differences in points of practice which exist in the various surveys, and His Excellency in Council is confident that Colonel Anderson will, with his usual energy and perseverance, arrange for these differences being settled harmoniously and for the conduct of the work with as much uniformity of system as possible."—*Resolution of Bombay Government.*

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 25th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 23rd 17 feet 11 inches, last year 10 feet 1 inch.

Shikarpur.—River to-day 10 feet 4 inches, on same date last year 7 feet 8 inches. Kharif reaping commenced.

Hyderabad.—No change.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Flood drying up. Rabi sowing actively progressing. Prices of grain and forage continue high.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·03; total 49·52. Rice crop good.

Panch Mahals.—Break since Saturday.

Kaira.—Weather seasonable. Considerable damage to rice crops by locusts.

Broach.—Rain 3·34; total 62·40. Bajri, jowari, and cotton crops further slightly damaged in some places.

Surat.—Rain 7·27; total 86·40; break commenced.

Khandeish.—Rain from 19th to 23rd, 1·75 at Dhulia. Crops in all talukas, except Sauda, injured slightly.

Nasik.—Crops progressing favourably.

Tanna.—Rain 12·65; total 145·38. Late kharif crops good; early crops suffered slightly from excessive fall in some talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 23rd instant.)—Rain 6·68; total 137 64. Crops well.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 17th instant).—Rain 5·21; total 144·24. Crops good; injury to them apprehended from continued excessive fall, which retards their cutting.

Poona.—(Report for week ending 22nd).—Rain maximum 4 Mawal 1·70; minimum at Bhimthari ·12. Weather cloudy.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1·49; fall general. Rabi sowing progressing in six talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain 2·65; total 50·92. Bajri slightly injured. Rabi sowing retarded by excessive moisture.

Satara.—Rain 4·91; total 36·98. Heavy showers throughout, except Khanapur and Man. Crops generally good.

Kaladgi.—Rain general; maximum at Indi 2·90; minimum at Bagalkot ·05. Rabi sowing progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain 2·01; total 39·54. Crops well, cotton sowing nearly completed, rabi sowing progressing.

Dharwar.—Rain fell almost every where till Saturday, fall since 21 cents at Dharwar. State of crops and public health as before. Cotton sowing progressing.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 12·80; total 178·90. Early harvest delayed by excessive fall.

Rajkot.—Rain 11·88; total 50·20. Locusts appeared in some parts.

Wadhwan.—Crops not much improved; locusts still cause damage.

Broach.—Rain 2·98; total 78·23.

General Remarks.—Floods subsiding in Sind. Some damage to crops from excessive rain in parts of Gujarat the Deccan, Kanara and Konkan; but prospects on the whole good.

THE SHIP "CIRCE" AMONG THIEVES.

ON the 22nd August, there arrived at Batavia, the British ship Circe, Alexander, with a cargo of flour from Oamaru in New Zealand. This vessel has, in a very discreditable manner, made the acquaintance of the natives of the South West coast of New Guinea. Owing to a defect in the chronometer, the captain was under the impression that he had already passed East Bay, when he was in fact only just beyond Bramble Bay. In consequence of which miscalculation he stranded on Bampton island, a sandbank near East Bay. This took place on the 29th July. At daybreak several natives came begging for all sorts of articles, which were given them. At 1 p.m. they were followed by about 150 men, all well armed. The fellows rushed into the cabin and the front portion of the ship, and made themselves masters of everything they could seize. This lasted for three hours. Then they began quietly making away also with these everything that came in their way or was lying exposed on the deck. Although it was high water, the ship could not be got a float, but she continued wholly tight. On the next morning, early visit was paid by about 200 canoes, some of them manned with as many as fifty others with muskets. Some of the ports and began to discharge the cargo into the canoes and a large boat which they had brought with them, and which had apparently belonged to some European vessel. The chief of their headmen informed the captain in broken English that they would come back the next day and bring away the whole vessel. The prospect was very disagreeable because the crew had no more weapons, all of them having been stolen. In the afternoon of the 30th the natives had gone ashore again, every one on board the ship set to work to lighten cargo overboard. At high water, 11 P. M. all sails were spread and two anchors having been put in position, a cable was turned on the capstan. After half an hour, motion was perceptible, the ship got afloat, and at midnight every danger was over.

NATIVE JEWELLERY.—A case is being tried in Madras in which a native charge a jeweller with selling him a jewel of brass instead of gold which it was represented to be. The jeweller says it is English and 9 carat gold. Of course, it is not brass, but can it be considered gold? Natives despise our English jewellery and turn up their noses at 9 carat, but ask for what an amount of alloy we will stand, it is not to be wondered at that they frequently try to impose base metal upon us. They rarely —at least Madras jewellers rarely—ask the metal they use, in search of his brief experience under water, imagined that the blackness and disgusting impurity of the stream was to be attributed to the smoke from the Princess Alice. He was not aware, of course, of the cesspool into which he had been precipitated, nor of the fact that a few seconds more of submersion would have rendered him helpless. A very superficial examination, however, of Barking Creek, with its two ominous columns of sewage, and of the quality of the water just below, would suffice to prove the accuracy of our contention that the true cause of the death of these hundreds of people was sewage poison."

SIR GEORGE COUPER'S MANAGEMENT OF THE FAMINE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

(Englishman, Oct. 1.)

On a former occasion we commented on the extravagant and unqualified tone of eulogy in which the famine administration of the North-West Provinces has been defended by a contemporary against the criticisms of less obsequious observers. We pointed out that the attitude assumed by the *Pioneer* towards Sir George Couper and his subordinates was one which no journal had a right to arrogate, and in which no Government could without loss of dignity acquiesce. "We have gone into the subject," it writes, "with all the advantages that free access to official documents can yield, and we solemnly declare that in our opinion the *Statesman* had nothing to go upon—nothing but sterility in misinterpreting imperfect information, and venom in concocting groundless slanders" . . . .

"The *Pioneer* has facilities in investigating the so-called charges against Sir G. Couper, obtained these, and has found the charges to be not only false, but so false that it is difficult to think that their authors ever believed them." In fact, the *Pioneer* had looked into the figures, and, like the convenient auditor, brought in to throw an air of respectability over the balance sheet of a shaky concern, pledged its reputation that all was perfectly right. Not content with this, and with asperions scattered broadcast upon all who called Sir George Couper's proceedings in question, the *Pioneer* flushed with its achievements, has essayed a yet bolder flight, and now complacently assures its readers that, speaking generally, the broad result is that this has been the best managed famine on record, and even ventures to intimate that this opinion has been expressed by the Government of India. We are resolved that the recent calamities of the North-West Provinces shall not be smothered in convenient generalities or wafted out of sight in a cloud of compliment. We rely, not like the *Pioneer*, on a private view of official documents, but on the facts and figures which are before all the world; and we say that those facts and figures are far from substantialising the claim put forward for Sir George Couper's administration that this has been a successful by managed famine. We should be loth indeed to come to such a conclusion, for it would involve the inference that the British rulers of the country are practically unable to offer any opposition worth the name to the inroads of a calamity which all experience shows is of a periodical recurrence. Are we really to accept the doctrine that the failure of a single crop is the inevitable forerunner of a mortality of seven and eight and nine times the normal rate? Is Government so weak, are our lives and property so much at the resources of the Empire as few? Is the genius of our administrators so uninventive that nothing more can be achieved in the way of famine-alleviation than such abortive attempts as for the last year or two have been the topic of so much public criticism in different parts of India? If it be so, let us accept the horrible truth, bow in submission to the grim necessity of the case, and reconcile ourselves, as best we can, to living in a charnel-house, vaster, sadder, more revolting than even the gloomy genius of Dante could conceive, or the wild pencil of a Doré depict! But if it be not the truth, if the fault lies, not in the sequence of natural events, but in our own blindness, mismanagement, short-sighted policy, or ill-contrived or ill-managed administration, let us, in the name of common sense and humanity, leaving the contrition of provincial reputations to glow, and to conceal, probe the wound to its inmost depth, and discover the causes and the remedies for so disastrous an ill. Let us exhaust every hypothesis, explore the whole field of conjecture, analyse every conceivable cause, and, by the light of experience, of sources of humanity is beyond the reach of Statecraft. And first let us clear the controversy of that element of personality to which some of our contemporaries have given such unfortunate prominence. Assuming the unquestioned honesty of purpose, we do not for an instant countenance the absurd idea that the solution of famine disasters in this country is to be found in the inhumanity of its rulers. The present Viceroy gave last autumn the pledge that a man should die of starvation as the result of any desire to bring every power of the State to bear upon the discharge of Famine Commissioner in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Sind. I have the honor to be, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has noticed separately from time to time the good service done by officers in the Southern Maratha Country, Survey in the famine, and as regards those who remained on survey duty he has now to observe, with approval, the following remarks by the Survey Commissioner: 'What with those absent on famine work and others absent on leave on medical certificate there were at the close of the year out of the field nearly one-fourth of fourteen who ordinarily would have been present. The best testimony to their exertions is the very insignificant area of monsoon work remaining over at the end of the year, all of which have been since brought up. His Excellency fully concurs in the special credit given to Captain Ward for his willing and strenuous exertions during the past season.'

"To Colonel Anderson are due the thanks of Government for the manner in which he has conducted the duties of Survey Commissioner for both Divisions. He brings to notice differences in points of practice which exist in the various surveys, and His Excellency in Council is confident that Colonel Anderson will, with his usual energy and perseverance, arrange for these differences being settled harmoniously and for the conduct of the work with as much uniformity of system as possible."—*Resolution of Bombay Government.*

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 25th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 23rd 17 feet 11 inches, last year 10 feet 1 inch.

Shikarpur.—River to-day 10 feet 4 inches, on same date last year 7 feet 8 inches. Kharif reaping commenced.

Hyderabad.—No change.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Flood drying up. Rabi sowing actively progressing. Prices of grain and forage continue high.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·03; total 49·52. Rice crop good.

Panch Mahals.—Break since Saturday.

Kaira.—Weather seasonable. Considerable damage to rice crops by locusts.

Broach.—Rain 3·34; total 62·40. Bajri, jowari, and cotton crops further slightly damaged in some places.

Surat.—Rain 7·27; total 86·40; break commenced.

Khandeish.—Rain from 19th to 23rd, 1·75 at Dhulia. Crops in all talukas, except Sauda, injured slightly.

Nasik.—Crops progressing favourably.

Tanna.—Rain 12·65; total 145·38. Late kharif crops good; early crops suffered slightly from excessive fall in some talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 23rd instant.)—Rain 6·68; total 137 64. Crops well.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 17th instant).—Rain 5·21; total 144·24. Crops good; injury to them apprehended from continued excessive fall, which retards their cutting.

Poona.—(Report for week ending 22nd).—Rain maximum 4 Mawal 1·70; minimum at Bhimthari ·12. Weather cloudy.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1·49; fall general. Rabi sowing progressing in six talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain 2·65; total 50·92. Bajri slightly injured. Rabi sowing retarded by excessive moisture.

Satara.—

Freechman intent only on his country's interests, who even in the victor's presence will not conceal the patriotic rage which flashes in his look!

It will easily be conceived that after an interview with such a man it is difficult to maintain perfect independence of judgment, and it is necessary to temper one's opinions at shorter springs by listening to those who withstand the fascinator of the world. I was anxious to know why a man, whose genius his strongest opponents cannot help admiring, encounters in Germany passionate and frequently implacable critics. I eagerly accepted, therefore, Dr Liebknecht's offer to introduce me to Dr. Virchow. We waited some minutes in one of the laboratories. The first room we passed through contained a collection of human bones, symmetrically arranged in cases. An assistant was engaged in taking a cast of a skull coquettishly placed on a glass stand. The second room was like a miniature Valley of Jehoshaphat at the moment of the first blast of the resurrection trumpet. There were skeletons erect, curved, seated, leaning, like men surprised in their sleep and stretching themselves before wholly waking. Bones of every kind covered tables, shelves, and chairs, and to find a spot chairs had to be cleared of the human remains which encumbered them. Nomberless skulls crowned this charming collection, grinning at the shapeless fragments scattered over furniture and floor. On contemplating this spectacle and recalling Dr. Virchow's eloquent and incisive speeches, I expected to see a gigantic figure, strangely attired, with sparkling eyes and radiant countenance, personifying the double powers of a man who penetrates the secrets of deaths and boasts of defending the life of the living, liberty. The door opened, and I saw nothing of all this. The man who advanced towards me was dressed like an antiquary busied in arranging his collections; his head rather thin and bony; hair and beard short and gray; forehead bronzed, rather furrowed, projecting in front and slightly compressed at the sides; eyes invisible in the deep orbits and retreating, mouth resolute, nose sharp and restless; hand brouzed, spile, and thin, denoting determination, energy, and dexterity.

The originality of the situation, however, soon displayed itself. The conversa tion turned immediately on the Congress then sitting. We discussed the rivalries of the small nationalities disputing supremacy in European Turkey Dr. Virchow suddenly rose. "See," he said, "the really superior race in those countries. Look at these," and he put into my hands three skulls; "one of your colleagues sent me the first, and I have since procured the other two. They are the craniums of Albanians murdered by Turks. Look at them. Are they not fine? On receiving the first I thought it was an exceptional one, but they are all like that, these Albanian skulls. There is the race superior by far to all the others." Dr. Virchow, with enthusiastic tenderness and a countenance full of affection, caressed the cranium he held on his knees; then rising, carefully replaced it on the ground, and began to speak rapidly and picturesquely on the various populations of European Turkey, backing up every opinion by the production of skulls —Montenegrin, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Servian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Turkish, and Hungarian. His proofs gradually accumulated, and at last he completed his demonstrations by a perfect circle of skulls of different dimensions, more or less marked by swords or firearms. It was the Congress strangely judged from the cranial point of view. Its skulls constantly reverted, however, to his Albanian skulls, and in speaking of them stooped to touch them with the finger, whereas he scornfully indicated the others with his foot; and I must add that Count Andrassey would not have been flattered had he known the rank assigned by Dr. Virchow to the Magyar.

It was not without an effort over myself that I succeeded in leading the conversation to domestic politics. Dr. Virchow abruptly rose, restored to their places first the three Albanian and then the other skulls, after which, as if freed from the occupations of the *savant*, he seated himself opposite me. He said:—

"What we reproach the Chancellor with is with wanting to impersonate all Germany, and to create not a German policy, but a Bismarckian policy. The great object of all his endeavours is to remain at the head of affairs. He creates a policy of which he is the principal aim, and that is why we do not know whither he will lead us. Now, when a man pursues a goal beyond himself he has a far-sighted policy; but when he pursues a personal policy he lives from hand to mouth and changes his project according to his own convenience. Bismarck has given us glory, but he has deprived us of liberty without giving us prosperity. He is a man who knows Europe, but does not know Germany. He treats us as if he had conquered us. He does not consider our legitimate pride, or understand that we are as much interested as himself in our country's politics. He has coquetted (*yebuhlt*) with all parties and deserted all. Laskar was his friend, and he made use of him as long as he could; he now puts up his son against him as a candidate. To-morrow, if he thought it his interest, he would shake hands with the party most opposed to the policy of to-day. He will always sacrifice whatever is not himself to serve his own purpose. I am not his enemy. I am the opponent of his despotic policy, the opponent of his insinuations in representing the Liberal party as the accomplice of Socialism, whereas they are its most decided adversaries. Bismarck's policy has made Germany greater, but he will never carry on a policy rendering her freer or happier. We do not like a policy which leads us towards an unknown to-morrow and to events where our patriotism forces us to follow him against our will. I myself was with him under Metz. But I do not want to be obliged to recommence. Bismarck is a great diplomatist. He is admirably acquainted with Europe. He sees through a diplomatist at a glance. Germany, however, he does not know. He is constantly wounding our feelings. We have made no progress. He has diverted our faculties from their natural bent. He has resolved to make of us what we are not. We are not a conquered people. We are a reflective and industrious people. We have a strong feeling of dignity. We are willing to be led but not driven. Exceptional laws are repugnant to us. More might be done with mildness and reason, and we meet force with a resistance which cannot be overcome without a dangerous conflict. Bismarck's personality has been too prominent. We have eminent economists, but they cannot realize their ideas because Bismarck is supreme there as everywhere else. He has tried a host of taxes—on beer, on tobacco, and so on, all which have yielded nothing, and we are the sufferers. So with everything. We do not want him to retire. Germany owes much to him. But we want to have a little hand in our own destinies and to discuss our own interests. We do not want a man who overthrows us every time we attempt to resist him."

I confess that on leaving Dr. Virchow and reflecting on his words, I could not help thinking them passionate and unjust, but I am now less decided in that view. I now understand Dr. Virchow's saying that Prince Bismark had a personal policy, a policy of unexpected shiftings, inspired chiefly by his own pre-occupations without regard for the impressions of others. I have reason to believe that in the Kissingen interviews the repeal of the May laws was the basis of negotiations—the laws on seminaries, on ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and on the priest's oath—and if those lead to nothing it will be because these concessions are deemed insufficient. I acknowledge that he may be justified in abandoning these laws, laws of exception—that is, of passion—which always bear in them the seeds of destruction, but what he can be reproached with is that he himself initiated those laws, encouraged, and directed the *kulturkampf*, worked up public feeling to the pitch of exasperation necessary for keeping up the *kulturkampf*, and that he now turns round, coolly and without hesitation, and enters upon an opposite course, as though the feeling with which he has imbued the nation mattered nothing, as if it were allowable even for the greatest men thus to dispose at pleasure the will and soul of a nation. Dr. Virchow is right, too, in complaining that Germany has paid for her glory with her liberty. The breath of liberty alone can extinguish the torch of fanaticism, whether Socialism or Ultramontanism. France is a striking proof of this. The liberty which for seven years, with rare eclipses, has prevailed in France, has done more to destroy Socialism than all the repression in the world; and Ultramontanism, though more formidable here than elsewhere, vainly attempts to gain ground in presence of liberty. In Germany, on the other hand, Socialism has been making alarming progress ever since the power of one man was substituted for the free will of the nation. Regical attempts burst forth there like water too compressed breaking its bounds; crime offers a hand to misty Utopias; and to ward off this danger, not vesturing to turn towards liberty, Draconic but impotent laws are submitted against Socialism, while at Kissingen the depostic will of the Chancellor shakes hands with Ultramontanism. Dr. Virchow is right. Whatever the greatness and genius of a man, he fails in his mission as leader of a nation when he seeks to subsit us to his single will for the collective will of the people, and when, instead of training them in the wise exercise of liberty, he tries to make them share the melancholy lot of nations which abdicate in favour of one man, even though a man of genius.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

KOHAT TO KABUL AND GHAZNI.

1. Nasratkhel—6 miles.—"The road passes the village of Mahamadzai at half-way to Nasratkhel and at the entrance of the pass to the Bazoti hills called 'Ublan.' The valley averages from 1½ to 2 miles breadth; the hills to the north are in the possession of the Bazoti and Firoskhel tribes of Orakzaes, and are barren, precipitous, and rising up to a height of some 1,500 feet above the level of the plain, but in no place commanding the road."

2. Rais—11 miles—17 miles.—"For the first 3 miles the road is similar to yesterday's march; it then enters an extensive grove of 'sissu' and mulberry trees known as Fateh Shah's Ziarat, and crosses a stream that comes down from Mara, a village of 'Tapa' Samilzai, which pays revenue to Government; this is one of the roads into the Samilzai valley, which is divided from the Hangu valley by a range of hills; another road into which strikes off near the village of Usterzai Lower; the hills surrounding the Samilzai valley (which is a complete amphitheatre) are held by the Sipah tribe nearest Kohat, and the Bar Mahamad Khel and Shekhan Orakzaes. The road passes through the lands of the villages of Upper and Lower Usterzai and at 9 miles from Kohat, the hills closing in leave only a gap for the exit of the Bara (the place, which is on the boundary between the Kohat and Hangu valleys, is known as the Khoja Kiddar: over it on the left bank of the stream the new road has been constructed. At 10½ miles from Kohat crossed the Bara stream, which has a general course of from east to west, having its sources among the lofty mountains inhabited by the Orakzaes, and embracing our territories near the village of Shaukhel, about 6 miles from Rais, at which place you arrive immediately after forming this stream. The Bara is very subject to sudden rises caused by heavy falls of rain in the hills above, which render it at times impassable. There is no good position for an encampment in the portion of the valley in which the village stands owing to its small extent and to its being commanded from all sides either by the higher hills or by spurs from them. The hills are covered with a dense jungle of Pelu (wild) and Phulah, which renders them very difficult for military operations, and even the comparatively level grounds are but partially cultivated and covered with thick bushes."

3. Hangu—8 miles—25 miles.—"Road good all the way. At about 2 miles from our last encampment (which was about a mile on the Thagu side of Raisz) passed the village of Ibrahimzai on the opposite bank of the Tori: this is the general encamping ground, but owing to the land being covered with wheat, the force yesterday halted half-way between Raisz and this, the new line of road to which does not cross the stream, but passes over a small Kotal close to our last camp, and then traverses a succession of narrow valleys within matchlock range of the heights on either side, which are very precipitous and difficult to be turned. At the 6-h mile passed a more open valley known as the Hangu-ka-s, which is intersected by a ravine, which collects all the water from the Hangu springs. The camp was this day pitched on an open cultivated plain in the centre of the valley (which is here about 2 or 3 miles broad and contrasts wonderfully with the country passed through since leaving Kohat), and at about a mile on the Kohat side of the village. The village of Hangu is situated in the plain; the hills in the vicinity are high, but not so rugged as those hitherto met with, and covered with jungle.

"There is a direct road running from Kohat to Ibrahimzai in a valley parallel to the Thagu one; it passes through the villages of Bar and Jalia; it is a shorter route, but the line of the present new Hangu road was preferred, as it passes near some of the largest villages in the Kohat District."

4. Tori—8 miles—33 miles.—"The road during the whole course of this day's march ascends the Hangu valley and runs along the left bank of the Tori stream at a distance of from a half to one mile from it. On the right of the road are low stony hills covered with brushwood, between which are occasional patches of cultivation drained by numerous nullahs, which cross the road in several places, (and at a distance from and between the low prolongations of high spurs.) Towards the north, near the summit, and on the slopes of the Samana range of hills (average 2,500 feet elevation above the plain and about 8,000 feet above the sea) are seen the towers and villages of the Rabbukhel and Akhel Orakzaes, who in that direction border on the Bangesahs of Miranzai. Although no road has been made beyond Thagu, yet the beaten way over this tract was found very easy for wheeled carriages. Passed the villages of Bagatu, Kotarzae, and Bar. As you approach Thagu the valley opens out to a breadth of about three miles. Good encamping ground was found at about a mile on the Thagu side of the valley [which was about the only portion not under cultivation large enough for this purpose] and in the vicinity of the Tori, from whence water was procured. From Thagu, a long and very narrow glen runs up from the south of the village via Deh Umar Khan, Shaleem Khel, and Mamu Khel to Daud Shah ka Bandab, where it meets the main road from Kohat to Bana.

5. Kai—8 miles—41 miles.—"The road similar to that in yesterday's march, crossing at about five miles the Tori now merely a small rill of water, in many places entirely disappearing, and during the hottest season of the year, water here must be dug for. The village of Kai is situated on a naturally strong position at the end of a low ridge of stony hills. The camp was pitched at a spot near a very small spring called Dupa, the water from which runs down into upper Miranzai, as the lands of Kai are on the watershed line between the Kurram river and the Kohat Bara. The hills above Thagu and the Khatak hills generally in the part of the valley are more accessible and covered with low jungle. The lands between Kai and the hills bordering the valley on the south were entirely under cultivation, displaying one sheet about three or four miles long from east to west by about two or three miles broad. On this day's march, after leaving the lands of Thagu, we passed a large village called Mahamad Khojo to the left of the road and a tasted immediately under the hills."

6. Nariab—6 miles—47 miles.—"It is not more than 4 miles by the direct route from Kai to Nariab, but a force marching with artillery has to make a considerable detour to avoid the low stony hills which run down from the right of the valley; the march is an easy one; for the first mile from camp, we had to go round the base of a solitary low hill that shoots up in the centre of the valley to the east of Kai, and commands the roads on each side of it after crossing the ravine which has its rise at the Dupa spring mentioned in the last march. The remainder of the road to Nariab is started by low stony hills, covered with jungle on the right, having the open and cultivated Miranzai valley to the left. Immediately before arriving at the village we crossed over the Narian nuddi, in which a small stream, having its rise in the adjacent hills, continually flows."

[N.B.—A force going to Kuram would leave Nariabat the right and march on Daraamand, 13 miles from Kai.]

7. Daraamand—9 miles—56 miles.—"The baggage went by the direct route over the plain to Daraamand, but the troops went round by the village of Torawari, inhabited by Zawaukhat Afghans, tributary to the British Government. There are three considerable nullahs to cross between Nariab and Torawari; and the country, except in the immediate vicinity of these places, is generally covered with jungle. The road from Torawari to Daraamand is commanded for about half a mile by a projecting spur from the Sanghar mountain; it is also crossed by the Sarobai 'nullah.' The best encamping ground at Daraamand is to be found near the ruins of the village of Gandior, about a mile to the south of Daraamand, on the the banks of the Schallis nullah. The village itself is commanded by low spurs in its rear, within matchlock range. It is supplied with water from numerous springs in its vicinity, from which flow streams not only sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, but also for the irrigation of their fields. There are several very fine clumps of chinar and walnut trees between the village and the foot of the hills."

8. Thal—10 miles—66 miles.

"At about one mile from Daraamand, opposite to the ruins of Gandior, a road branches off to the Khatak village of Doland, over which guns could be taken with their horses without any very great difficulty. The Thal road for the first three miles skirts the low cultivated lands of Gandior and Mamu, and then crosses the Schalli, the country to the right being high, undulating, and covered with dense jungle. There is a knoll which commands the road and the surrounding country here on the left bank of the stream. The hills to the left are also covered with jungle, and if occupied by matchlock-men would have to be covered before a force could pass unmolested along the bed of the stream, where the road runs for about half a mile before ascending the right bank, which is rather steep. There is then a further regular ascent to the summit of the plateau between the Sangroba and Schalli nullahs. The gun road turns off at right angles to the northward, about half a mile from the first rise, and proceeds along the Admala road until the summit of the plateau is attained, when it again returns to the direct Thal road. The descent into the Sangroba nullah at a little more than a mile from Thal is easy. It is hard to get a space of ground, excepting cultivation, large enough for a camp of any size, except in positions commanded by adjacent heights, or in others liable to be flooded by the waters of the river Kerram. Our camp was pitched on an open space at a distance of about half a mile from Thal, down the river bed on the right bank of the Schalli (the heights to the front and rear being held by pioneers), and immediately above the junction of the Schalli with the Kurram."

9. Ghilzae Bandah—10 miles—76 miles.—"Supposing a force to have encamped either on the ground on the immediate right bank of the Schalli, or on the left of the Sangroba 'nullah,' or the cultivated lands immediately opposite the village of Thal, the road passes the Sangroba nullah and round the village of Thal, traverses an elevated plateau and crossing several nullahs, the natural drainage from the spurs coming down from the Khadi Mukh peak; at about 2 miles from Thal it crosses the Kuram river, the passage of which is here commanded within easy matchlock range by a strong position above it on the left bank, where are the ruins of a village constructed by the Yusaf Khel Bangashes, when they seperated, in consequence of a feud, from the remainder of the tribe. The stream at this season of the year (November) is very low, but still about 2 feet deep and running with tolerable velocity; for about a month in spring when the snow at the sources of the stream is melting, the passage across as well as the road along it may be at times impracticable for a few days. At 4 miles, after having proceeded up the right bank or along the bed of the stream, you ascend the bank, where there is but the foundation remaining of a nice considerable garhi known as Raja ka Kala. All this part of the road is very fine, but the ascents of some of the cross nullahs are apt to be damaged and rendered precipitous during floods, and should be looked to before marching up the river with guns. At about 6 miles from Thal, upon arriving at the 'Shabbakh' nullah, the road for guns descends again into the bed of the stream and follows it to the end of the march; but for the infantry, cavalry, and baggage there is a dry road, passing over a low ridge of hills, which is shorter than the river route by about half a mile, and which, if necessary, could very easily be made practicable for guns, the slopes being easy and soil composed of slate rock; but in its present condition, it is totally impracticable for guns. The encamping ground at the end of this day's march is on a sloping bank (with ample room for any number of men) on the right bank of the Kurram, but commanded on all sides by low hills; grass, forage for camels, &c., abundant, but no provisions procurable, as the only place in the shape of a village near is Ghilzae Bandah, where there are a few houses."

10. Hazir Pir's Ziarat, by right bank 15 miles—91½ miles.—"There is no gun-road along the right bank of the river, and the guns have to go up the bed of the stream for about 2 miles and then get up on the left bank. Both roads are practicable for infantry or horsemen, but that on the left bank is the best: the only disadvantage is, that if the river happens to rise, it will be difficult or even impossible to cross. For the first 4 miles on the left bank the road is commanded by low hills on the right, and then for the remainder of the distance runs along the foot of the 'Kar-wah,' or elevated plateau which marks the boundary of the irrigation on each side of the river, and it is on the edge of this that most of the villages are situated. If proceeding by the left bank the river has to be crossed again just opposite Hazir Pir's Ziarat. The route by the right bank is commanded within matchlock range more or less along the whole road, from spurs coming down from the range of hills which separates Kurram from Khost: it crosses the drainage of the valley in each side until at last the stream is confined to a gorge of not more than 200 yards broad: at two miles beyond Rokian there is a gap shooting off to the right which contains a few houses, off-shoots from the Rokian village. At this 8th mile from camp there are two roads, the one west, while another road called the 'Gharigyi' crosses the hills direct to Kabul. The country here consists of lofty ranges of mountains, high spurs from which run down to the bank of the stream, and entirely commanding the road, and their slopes are generally very steep and in many places composed of loose shingle, in which many hillsides have occurred; pines and deodar cover the whole. At Hazir Pir's Ziarat there is a fine camping ground, although perhaps the broadest place in this elevated glen, there is but just room for the encampment of one regiment. Any force in camp here would have to be generally scattered, and the place would be by no means one to be attacked in; but no better ground is to be had. Guns would have great difficulty in this march owing to rocks and stones which have been rolled down by floods and settled in the bed of this torrent. No provisions nor forage of any description procurable here, but water from the river.

17. Ochamarcha or Hazra—8 miles—173 miles.—"The road for the first two miles as far as Jaji Thana is similar to the latter portion of yesterday's march; Jaji Thana is a small square fort. The towers flanking it, it is itself commanded in all directions by the hills about. From this point as far as the fort of the Surkhae Kotal, the ascent is much more gradual, and the bed of the torrent generally, but in two places, the road leaves the river's watch tower, opposite a gorge in the hills through which travellers sometimes go via the mangal country, Khost, and Dawar to Banu. This tower marks the boundary between the Jajis and Orakzaes. At 7 miles from Hazarakhit is the Surkhae Kotal, which is on the water-shed of the Kurram and Surkhel streams. The Kotal is a short but very steep one, the soil is a stiff red clay, which after rain must become very slippery; the ascent is commended by the Jajis on each side, and from this there is a regular ascent to the summit of the Kotal. Leaving the bed of the nullah hitherto traversed to the right, the road passes through a forest of pines, deodars, oak, and yews to the top of the range, the gradient of the ascent is not very difficult until near the summit, and guns upon elephants might be taken over. There are no zigzags. On the Hariab side the descent is very gradual, and road good, passing through a succession of beautiful glades as far as Zabardast Kala, a small Jajiflower where the Pewar route joins with this one. The road by the Pewar Kotal, after passing through the village of that name, crosses several deep ravines running through broken ground covered with oak tree jungle, and commanded in many places by spurs coming down from the range separating this from the Ispingawi road, and in one of the gorges of which is situated the small Mangal village of Gobarzao. At 5 miles, pass a little cultivation belonging to the Mangals of Tarae and Kutarae, two small villages behind a spur coming down from the Pewar Kotal range, the inhabitants of which are notorious thieves, frequently robbing kafilahs. At about 7 miles from Habib Kala (the road gradually ascending and latterly along the bed of a ravine) you arrive at the foot of the Kotal, which is about the same height as the Kohat Kotal from the Peshawar side; the ascent is by a regular Ziraz, the gradient not very steep; but there being one or two large rocks in the road, some labour would be necessary to render it practicable to take guns over even with dragropes. The hills are thickly covered with pines, yews, &c. On the crest is a tower constructed for the protection of the road and held by Mangals; the descent from this to Zabardast Kala is very gradual, along a glade in the midst of undulations covered with a dense pine forest. At Zabardast Kala there is plenty of open encamping ground to the north close to the village, under which runs the Keria stream, from which alone water is procurable. Forage of all sorts scarce, and little or no provisions procurable.

15. Ali Khel—10 miles—152 miles.—"From Zabardast Kala to the village of Ali Khel the road lies along the bed of the Keira stream, along the high right bank of which are situated the Jaji villages of Lohwani Jadran, Basram khel, and Mala khel. On the left, spurs run down and command the road from different points along the whole route. The encamping ground for a force would be on an elevated plateau upwards of a mile beyond the village and near the junction of the Keira and Hazar-darakht streams. Infantry and cavalry arrive at it by a road through the village, which afterwards descends into and again ascends out of two very deep 'algadis' or ravines; but guns would have to go down about half a mile and come up the Hazar-darakht stream as far as the village of Shamu khel opposite the encamping ground, where there is a slope up to the plateau where the camp would be pitched. Water here is from the Hazardarakht stream. Ali khel is a large village composed of some 50 enclosures, each in itself a little fort; the houses are of two stories, in the upper of which live the people, while their cattle, &c., are sheltered below. Some small amount of provisions might be procured here, but not without oppression to the people, who can scarcely raise sufficient for home consumption. Forage is scarce, and there is very little grazing for camels: fuel is abundant. There is a road leading over the hills from Ali khel into the heart of the Mangal country, and it is much frequented by that tribe, who come over in bands to plunder on this road."

16. Hazar-darakht—13 miles—165 miles.—"The road descends from this plateau, on which any large camp at Ali khel would have been pitched, into the bed of the stream along which it continues, gradually ascending for the rest of this day's march. The valley at the last ground has a very broad bed, and is generally called after the name of the headmen in each for the time being; there are about 20 of these in Balyamin. Provisions of most sorts are procurable in the district for a small force for a limited period. Encamping ground in each side of the stream, any number of commons, as well as grass, water from the Kurram. From Hazir Pir's Ziarat there are two routes to Mahamad Azim's fort in Kurram, the one by the Darwaza Pass, and the other along the bed of the river. Both are described in detail.

21. Habib Kala—9 miles—209 miles.—"About a mile from the last ground cross the Logar stream, fordable almost everywhere, but over which there is here a bridge, the piers of which are constructed of a frame-work of wood firmly mortised together, filled in the with large stones and connected logs of wood fixed across the top to support the roadway. The road is narrow and winds about the cultivation; it is seldom broader than to admit of two horsemen going abreast, and passes through several villages, among which are the strong walled villages of Sainda and Bashkbarak; good encamping ground is found at Habib Kala on edge of the cultivated lands; water from a cut from the Logar river; provisions abundant; fuel scarce, and forage for camels equally so."

22. Amir Kala—9 miles—218 miles.—"Through a country very similar to that traversed in yesterday's march, but with few walled enclosures."

23. Hasdarkhel—13 miles—231 miles.—"The first portion of this marcn is long a very narrow valley, and the road commanded all the way by spurs running down on each side; at the 2nd mile from camp, pass the large fortified village of Tangi Wardak, consisting of 3 forts built on the left bank of the Logar stream, all with high well-built "pakka" (mud and stone) walls, loopholed for musketry and in rebellion flanking each other; at the 4th mile is the small village of Doab, at the junction of and between the Shinis and Logar streams. The road here leaves the valley watered by the latter, and turning up the bed of the Shinis strikes across and joins the great highway between Kabul and Ghazni at about 6 miles from Amir Kala, and proceeding along it through the cluster of villages called Sradai, arrives at the large village of Hasdarkhel, from which point the route is described in Route No. 41, and consists of the following stages:—

24. Haft Asa—11 miles—242 miles.
25. Shash Gaz—8½ miles—250½ miles.
26. To Ghazni—13½ miles—264½ miles." (*Lumsden.*)

MORTALITY FROM THE FAMINE OF 1877 IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1878.

The following Minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Honourable Messrs. Gibbs and Ashburner, Members of Council, on the mortality from the famine of 1877 in the Bombay Presidency, were published in Thursday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 20th August 1878.

I concur for the most part in the analysis made by our late Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, by his letter of the 13th August 1878, of the returns of mortality in each of the nine districts of the Presidency of Bombay, which were affected by famine in 1877.

2. The results of these returns for 1877 may be briefly stated thus. There were 436,302 deaths in the nine affected districts or 5·51 per cent. of the population according to the census of 1872, the general death-rate being 3·5 per cent., which would give 277,166. If it were assumed that the excess over this number is *entirely* due to famine—which is extremely improbable—we have 159,136 deaths (or 2·01 per cent. on the population) attributable directly or indirectly to that calamity.

3. I certainly think, therefore, that the 216,498 or 2·73 per cent., shown by Dr. Hewlett in table A (para. 15) is far in excess of the probable number due to famine causes. He himself evidently thinks so, for he frames the subsidiary table B, (para. 15) which shows 94,472, or 1·19 per cent., which may be less than the reality, as he evidently thinks it is.

4. Dr. Hewlett puts the case thus as regards these two tables in his paras. 5, 13, 14, and 15:—

"5.—The next table shows the deaths arranged according to cause:—

A.

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Bowel complaints, after deducting mean of previous 5 years.	Other causes, after deducting mean of previous 5 years.	Total.	Rate per cent. of Population.	Rate per cent. for all causes.
Khandesh	1,028,642	341	133	...	474	0·5	2·52
Nasik	687,938	4264	206	...	4470	0·6	3·56
Ahmednagar	773938	864	730	1233	105.6	1·37	3·99
Poona	9 7235	7424	521	1·8	8214	0·91	3·40
Satara	1 661 07	157.0	5042	1910	22572	2·13	4·90
Sholapur	718034	949	3595	7326	20469	2·84	4·78
Belgaum	938750	15117	4387	21178	39982	4·26	7·48
Dharwar	968977	7011	736	1385	48 27	4 93	8·49
Kaladgi	816037	83 18	5 33	22953	810 4	7·47	10·18
Total..	7919028	122026	26012	68460	16498	2·73	5·51

Remarks.—The deaths recorded under the heading "other causes" for Khandesh and Nasik, were less in 1877 than the mean of the previous 5 years.

"For the nine districts the deaths from all causes amounted to 5·51 per cent. of the population, and those due to the famine certainly did not exceed 2·73 per cent. of the population; and, indeed, as noticed above, we know that they were less; but this is the maximum average famine death-rate.

* * * * *

"If we exclude fevers—which, however, I do not think can safely be done, as certainly a large proportion of the deaths recorded under this head was due to the effects of famine—there is, on the contrary, a material decrease in the rate of mortality would be the result, as will be seen from the following table:—

B.

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Bowel complaints, after deducting mean of previous 5 years.	Other causes, after deducting mean of previous 5 years.	Total.	Rate per cent. of Population.
Khandesh	1,028,642	133	...	133	·01
Nasik	6-7 3 8	203	...	203	0·03
Ahmednagar	773 938	730	1,233	1,963	0·26
Poona	907,235	522	108	630	0·07
Satara	1,661 02	5 04	1,810	6 8 4	0·63
Sholapur	718,034	3,595	7,326	10,921	1·52
Belgaum	938,750	8,387	2,178	24 565	2·61
Dharwar	9 8 037	7,364	13 852	21,216	2·15
Kaladgi	816,037	5,033	22 953	27,9 6	3·43
Total	7,919,028	24,012	68 460	94,47	1·19

Remarks.—The deaths recorded under the heading "other causes" for Khandesh and Nasik, were less in 1877 than the mean of the previous 5 years.

"I merely give the table to show what the limits of error lie between, but I should be inclined myself rather to make a small deduction from the results of the first table as being more approximately correct."

5. Such, then, is Dr. Hewlett's opinion, and he was not only our sanitary adviser and our sanitary statistician, but also in his official capacity travelled about the stricken districts while the famine was pending, and no one better could observe the results with a view to mitigation or amelioration. He considers the number of deaths due to famine to be something between 94,472 and 216,498.

6. My own opinion on these returns is as follows. Here we have elaborate mortuary returns, which bear testing and comparing of one part with another, and the general result of which entitles them to some consideration. They show 159,136 deaths over and above an assumed average normal mortality taken at 3·5 per cent. on the population. Therefore, according to these returns, the number of 159,136 represents the maximum mortality attributable to the famine. But, besides the famine, there was cholera and also small-pox above the average, also fevers caused by the unseasonable autumnal rainfall. And to these three causes a part of the number of 159 136 deaths must be attributed. Now there are shown 42,406 deaths from cholera against 23,483 of the previous year, or an excess of 18,923; and 19,080 deaths from small-pox against 5,184 in the previous year, or an excess of 13,896. The two items 18,923 and 13,896 together make 32,819, which must be deducted from 159,136, reducing the number to 126,317. From this last named figure again must be deducted something on account of the abnormal prevalence of fever. Too much must not be made of this argument; still unquestionably and demonstrably there were towards the end of the famine unseasonable rains during the month of the year, which caused considerable mortality. This particular mortality cannot numerically be distinguished from the other fevers. But upon a review of the whole matter I think it is probable enough to reduce the figure of 126,317 to something near 100,000.

7. There must be wide room for speculation when all the surrounding circumstances are taken into account. But it is quite clear that the mortality returns, elaborately prepared village by village, month by month, in those nine districts show [so far as their showing may be accepted] that the most by directly or indirectly attributable to the famine must be under 2 per cent., or not exceeding 1½ per cent. of the population for the year 1877.

8. So much for the mortality returns submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner. These afford probably the best information we shall ever have; although even this information may be improved upon. The partial census that was taken in January last indicates mortality from famine; but it cannot at all be accepted as a guide, because being taken in tracts which had suffered severely, and from which there had been much temporary emigration, it could take no account of those who have gone away for a time, but who will return sooner or later according as the season shall be propitious or otherwise. The extent to which this efflux or influx of the human tide goes on, is a notable circumstance in the social history of this part of India. I, therefore, do not draw any particular conclusion from that census.

9. On the other hand, we know that there was some mortality from the famine. The deaths in our relief camps were returned at 49,193, say nearly 50,000 [see para. 66 of my Minute of 24th December 1877]. There certainly must have been equally large—I mean—proximately there was a more than equal number—of persons who died from famine outside our camps. And that would bring the mortality up to 100,000 and upwards, the result deduced above from the mortality returns.

10. At the same time we must all admit the impossibility of offering anything like a trustworthy estimate of the mortality caused by this famine. That mortality certainly cannot have been less than the estimate now offered. It may much more have been much more.

11. I can, therefore, only repeat what was said in paras. 67, 71, and 75 of my general Minute on the famine, dated 24th December 1877, namely, that the mortality from famine, though greatly to be deplored, is not considerable in comparison with the total number of the population; that, if reference be had to mortuary statistics, no evidence is perceptible of such mortality being relatively high, but that the presumption is the other way; and that this Government does not and yet possess any trustworthy evidence of a different tenor.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by the Hon. J. Gibbs, dated 8th Aug. 1878.

We have now had before us the only two possible methods of ascertaining what the death-rate due to the famine of 1877 may amount to.

1st.—We had the census taken in January 1878, and its returns compared with those of the census of 1872, and now

2nd.—We have the mortuary tables prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. The former gives us the difference between the number of persons found in certain allotted talukas or subdivisions in January 1878 and the numbers found in 1872, but these only give us the loss from all causes—death, emigration, or temporary absence from home, and how to arrive at the respective numbers coming under each class was most difficult. Emigration, we know, had at one time been very popular, information of hundreds leaving for the neighbouring Native States had been reported from time to time, and the records taken at the sea-ports showed others leaving their homes for places where they hoped to find cheaper food or employment.

* * * * *

3. All deductions drawn, therefore, from the census papers were most unsatisfactory and untrustworthy.

4. As regards (2) the mortuary returns, we know that such returns have been in existence for some years, that the superintendence over their collection has been improved of late, and that it is doubtless the case that each year's returns are more correct than those of the preceding; while considering that during 1877 the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputies were constantly going about in the Famine Districts, it follows as a natural consequence that the returns during this year should be even more correct than they would otherwise have been.

5. From all this we may fairly take it that the returns now submitted are the most correct that we have ever received, and contain in proportion more deaths than would under ordinary circumstances have been entered.

6. Now His Excellency the President, who has very carefully revised Mr. Hewlett's figures, comes to the conclusion that the death-rate for 1877 may be taken at 5·51 against the ordinary rate of 3·5 per cent., or an increase of 2·01 per cent. How much of this is due to famine, is the question we would arrive at. His Excellency considers that, perhaps 1·5 may be taken as the famine's result. Mr. Hewlett shows it must be between two extremes, 2·73 and 1·19.

7. I will not go over the ground traversed by His Excellency the President, but will content myself with stating that we may fairly give the mortality from the sad visitation, from which this large portion of the Presidency suffered, as between 1½ and 2 per cent.; and when we come to consider the facts which so frequently were brought to our notice, and to which I alluded in paras. 19, 20, 21, 22, 34, and 35 of my Minute of the 29th December 1877, it is not, I think, to be wondered at, but rather an object of thankfulness that it was not greater. When people will not come to be fed, and will not work when work is provided for them, but will wander about the country homeless and starving, it is absolutely impossible for Government to prevent some of them dying from want. It is no question whether 1½ annas a day or so many ounces of food will keep them alive, when they refuse to take either the one or the other, but prefer to eat, not in this case the bread of idleness but the weeds of the earth, or the scanty morsel which their importunity may wring from some one nearly as destitute as themselves.

8. The mortality, whether it be great or little, was due to the ignorance of the people, to their irobustiacy, and their dislike for work. Had we had power to force the sick and starving to relief camps, and those fit to work to Relief Works, and prevent their wandering, we should, I feel assured, have had a much small r amount of mortality to famine, and a much smaller amount of demoralization to overcome.

J. GIBBS.

Minute by the Honourable L. R. Ashburner, dated 25th August 1878.

These mortuary statistics are probably as correct as they could be under the circumstances. At best they are but estimates based on data which is admitted to be far from complete.

2. The heavy mortality in our relief camps indicates a defect which cannot be cured without legislation, viz., the absence of legal power to exercise any control over the movements of a famine-stricken population.

3. The experience of the late famine has proved that, even with unlimited expenditure and extreme care on the part of the local officers, the suicidal perverseness of the people made it impossible to save them in many instances.

4. It is quite incredible to those who have not seen it how families, with the almost certainty of starvation before them, would repeatedly desert from the famine camps in spite of all the remonstrances of the famine officers. It resembled the blind instinct of a wild animal to escape from confinement rather than the act of a deliberate being. The labours of the famine officers were from this cause never-ending: no sooner had they, by careful nursing and nourishing food, brought the famished people back from death's door, than they would wander away only to be brought back in a dying state after a few days.

6. If the famine officers had had power to detain them, till they had some assurance that they could support themselves, not only would the mortality have been much less, but we should have been able to exact some labour in return for the food they received.

7. We should, in anticipation of future famine, pass an Act to enable the Collector to exercise control over the movements of all destitute persons.

8. The restraint needed only be of the mildest kind. In the great majority of cases it would have been sufficient if the famine officers had had power to say, you shall not enter the famine camp without permission. In the instances where the famine officers took upon themselves the responsibility of exercising a gentle pressure, the best results followed.

9. For future, the famine test, as it is called, should be one of labour, not of food.

10. As soon as it becomes quite evident that the people could not support themselves, Government should take measures to move them into famine camps, where they should be well fed and well watched on a thoroughly organized system. This would give us the command of such an enormous body of cheap but efficient labour that we should be able to carry out public works that would otherwise be impracticable, and famine would then be no longer a burden on the finances. There must be great mismanagement if a labourer and his family cannot earn enough food to keep them in health on useful public works, the designs for which have been carefully matured and considered beforehand.

11. It was the circumstance of having a large number of such designs prepared that gave this Presidency such an advantage in the late famine. It enabled us to utilise labour that would otherwise have been fruitlessly squandered. It has given us in each district some useful works that will exist for all ages as an offset against the large expenditure of Government in saving human life.

12. I submit, for the consideration of the past, and on the next occasion, if fully prepared, we shall make famine pay its own expenses.

L. R. ASHBURNER.

One of the Burmese superstitions regarding jewellery is worthy of note. They think that if a child is restless at night or unruly during the day, the wearing of gold or silver charms is not the least of quietude which is so often longed for by parents with a large family. Hence but few infants of Burmese parentage who do not possess some jewellery in the shape of gold or silver anklets or rings for the fingers or toes. The plan is doubtless a good one to prevent all the family carriage being spent by an improvident husband, and there are thus few Burmese families who, however poor they may seem, could not on an emergency bring together a small quantity of valuable ware by lending their children. The instances of children being waylaid and murdered for the sake of their ornaments so common in some parts of India are happily rare in this province.—*Rangoon Times.*

CHRISTIAN LOVE AND UNITY.—The *Indian Church Gazette* prints the following letter from its Masoonee correspondent:—"The possibility among members of the (dis) Union Church was a short time ago were making rifles on the barracks at Landour, with a view to wicked, secoring the bodily and the Church of England and turning them away from the true faith, have suffered a signal defeat in the erection in that Depot of the ensign of the Guild of the Holy Standard, around which some eighty soldiers, banded by the commanding officer of the station, have rallied, consequently, their petitions have now been turned almost exclusively to the members of the civil community at Masoorie. Though professing to found their teaching entirely upon the Scriptures, these misguided people boast a lady preacher, a fact which appears positively at variance with the words of St. Paul in 1 Tim. ii. 11-2. In addition to this lady, are a few old women of the masculine gender, who enter people's houses without any scruple of conscience, talking twaddle and seeking whom they may devour. In spite of the machinations of these worthies, we understand that only a few silly women and some two or three weak-minded men have renounced their adherence to the Catholic Church, in favour of the execrement to be found in publicity announcing the very day and hour of their conversion, and the hideous crimes of which they were previously guilty."

"MEN WHOM INDIA HAS KNOWN."—Messrs. Higginbotham have just published a supplement to the second edition of "Men whom India has known," which was brought out in 1874. It contains short biographies of several men of note that were either omitted in the last edition or have died since its publication. We feel sure that all old Indians will be glad to get this book as a memento of their own service in India, as well as to be able to look into its pages and find that there is at least one published record of the acts which have rendered the names of many of their old friends famous. The compiler in his preface very aptly asks "Why should the memory of the deds of our great Indian administrators, legislators, and soldiers be allowed to die away and to all but forgotten except by loving personal friends, the very moment they quit the country, or the grave closes over all that is left of them? And yet not only is this so but now, as ever, the very greatest difficulty is experienced in collecting the barest particulars of careers of distinguished as well as remarkable characters." Why indeed? the question may well be asked, and yet it is a melancholy fact that the names of many eminent men are lost in oblivion within a very few years of their disappearance from the scenes of their works. We consider that Messrs. Higginbotham are rendering a public service in continuing the work commenced many years ago by the late Mr. Higginbotham. Biographies of eminent men are always both interesting and useful to everybody, because they contain information not to be gathered elsewhere, and useful especially to boys, because they incite their enthusiasm to determine to try and emulate the glorious deeds of their predecessors. We sincerely hope and believe that "Men whom India have known" will find as large and ready a sale as it deserves.—*Madras Athenæum.*

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NOTICES.

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All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or References to a Firm in England.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES,

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR, BOTTLE COOLER AND DISTRIBUTOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

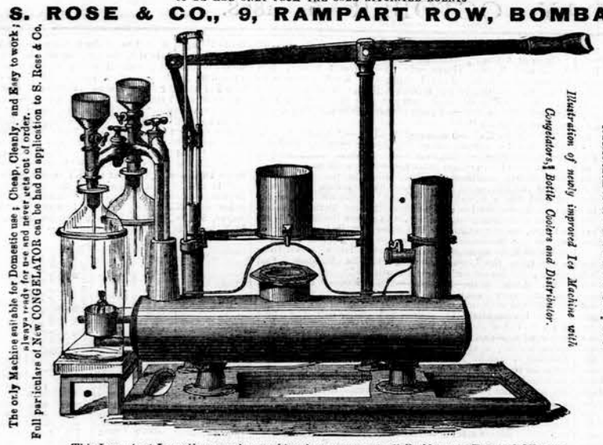


Illustration of newly improved Ice Machine with Congelator, Bottle Cooler and Distributor.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

[For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenious invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shewn in the engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION or one Decanter Machine, fitted complete	Cash	Rs. 190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine fitted with all requisites for working and Packed in one case	Cash	,, 275 0
IMPROVED QUADRUPLE-ACTION or four Decanter Machine do.	Cash	,, 515 0

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanter, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

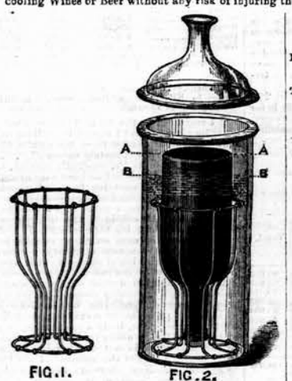


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.
Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.
See Illustration of Ice Machine.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

ELEVATOR.

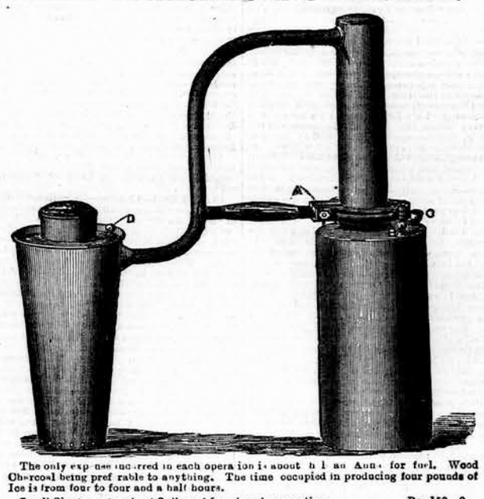
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler on Tap of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 2/0

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX, for carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta. Size, 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a Railway Carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 11 lbs. of Ice. It is fitted with Leather straps, and Tap to draw off the Cold Water.—Price, Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.

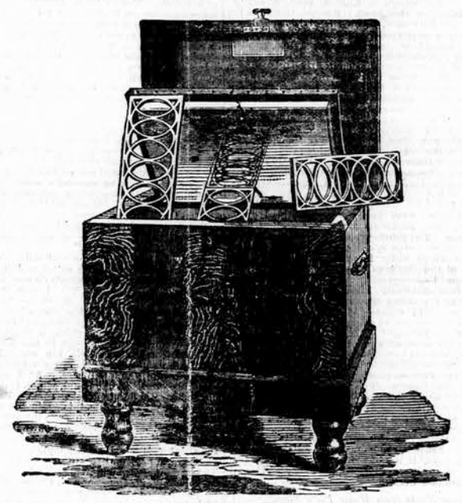


The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation	Rs.	150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation	,,	250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size ..... Rs. 140

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pain in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is assured by those who take it daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"I find *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

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STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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BY TAKING
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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the Highest amount of nourishment In the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Beet root Sugar, The basis of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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More closely resembles Healthy Mothers' Milk Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD,
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Contains all the elements Necessary for the Growth, Health and Vigour of the Child.

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WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

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Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of each bottle.

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THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate,
PEARS'
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Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.

Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings
Cleanses the blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, 8th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption on the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of outstanding sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be palmed off on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to especially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
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3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
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English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Mahratee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS

** DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high estimation in which Phosphodyne is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents against any persons or person selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.